The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 59 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	Rate.
1914				
14th. March	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Pantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
26th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3th. ..	India ..	8000	.....	..
10th. ..	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
17th. ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 981 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Sup...erintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

188

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commandor.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5916	26th. Feb.	9th. Mar.
Hasen Maru.	Sano.	3785	20th. Mar.	31st. ,,
Ootombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	22nd. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Terada	4625	27th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawagoe Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4965	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Sainohe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE | CYCLE

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—S. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	To	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall	A	5,21	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551†	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April ...	11th April ..
City of Karachi	A&C	5366	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	....	25th May . ‡
City of Calcutta	A&C	?	....	10th June. ‡
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	26th June...
Manchester	A&C	5551	24th June ...	....
City of York	A&C	?	....	24th June..

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamer call at Port Sudan.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Cl Single	2nd Cl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles, out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen	Dalney)	London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		

Osaka
Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tienling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Tsingtan

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS. are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA, 2184, 9th March 11 a.m., †P. D.
"LHASA", 2184, Fri. 13th March *8 a.m.. Direct
LINGA, 2184, 16th March 11 a.m., †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, the 12th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 12th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire Mangarol, Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Noweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

†PURNEA .....3306 Tuesday 10th Mar.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 16th ,,
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

10th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	6106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massil a	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is ned to arrive within the period of their lea

The adve ed rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road. }

ARSENAL ROAD. POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

BRACELET NOVELTIES
AND
WRIST WEAR WATCHES.

We are Pioneers of leather strap wrist watches, having first introduced them in 1885, since when the watch-making world has followed our lead.

Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which is completely enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being uncovered as the strap passes beneath it, and later we introduced the SQUARE WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which give it a neat, light and attractive form.

We are now showing a varied selection of

WRIST STRAP WATCHES

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and value and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shape.

The "**Marque**" gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.

The "**Bulldog**" (Patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet. The elastics require no sewing; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the world is ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and Novel selection of

LADIES' BRACELET WATCHES

which have now become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, OCTAGONS, are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

The House for Watches of Distinction
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
OFFICE:—3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

A FRENCH LADY desires to give lessons in French. Apply to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1838

THE services of a Cutter required by the Tailoring Department, ARMY & NAVY STORES, Calcutta, for seven months from the 1st April 1914. 1216

MATHEMATICAL Mistress required for one term. Salary Rs. 100 a month resident.—Apply LADY PRINCIPAL. La Martiniere for Girls, Calcutta. 1212.

WANTED—European Nurse for little boy 2½ and infant. Delhi and Naini Tal.—Apply Mrs. ROUSE, 40 Alipur Road, Delhi. 1207.

WANTED Hindu, Parsi or European LADY CLERKS and TYPISTS from Rs. 25 to 50. Apply Dr. CHANDALIA 238, Kalbadevi Road. 1831

WANTED—A Catering Khansamah for the Bareilly Club. Applications to be sent to HONY. SECY., Bareilly Club. 1218

WANTED for a European gentleman in good position Board and Residence within reach of Fort. Write stating terms to Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1790

WANTED by a Cambridge graduate a POST as School-Master, Secretary, or tutor to son of Ruling Chief. Apply to "C. A. M." care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1214

WANTED—An English-speaking School Master, must enlist, staff pay Rs. 20-1-25. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to The ADJUTANT 29th Lancers, Poona. 1220

WANTED a Military Band Master on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per mensem with free quarters.—Apply at once to COMMANDANT TIPPERAH STAFF FORCE, Agartala. (Bengal.) 1209

WANTED, for a Government office, CLERK on Rs. 40-5-65 per mensem with Bombay local allowance. Apply stating age and experience. Only copies of testimonials etc., should be sent to Box No. 328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1827

WANTED to INVEST 10 LAKHS on security of immoveable property in Bombay locality Fort, reasonable rate of interest.—Apply to "Security" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1300.

WANTED—An Indian Lady Teacher, capable of preparing students for Matriculation examination. Hindi knowing preferred.—Apply, stating salary expected, to Miss L. GMEINER, Lady Supdt., Hindu Girls School, Delhi. 1236

WANTED—A CANVASSER, salary, Rs. 50 to 75. Terms on application, none but a business man need apply to—

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Durbar Press,
1235 Gwalior.

WANTED for the Civil Hospital, Delhi a European English Trained NURSE, Pay Rs. 80—4—100 with messing allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem and free quarters. Further details on application.

Applications to be sent to the address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1159

WANTED—A competent EDITOR to edit a weekly journal at Lahore, devoted to the interests of Banking, Commerce and Industry.

Pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Apply to "M" C/o "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay. 1829

WANTED a Traffic Superintendent with Indian experience, must have belonged to the Officers grade, and not afraid of work. Salary from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month according to qualification.—Apply to S. O. HEINEMANN, Manager Light Railways, C/o Messrs. MARTIN & Co., Calcutta. 1234

WANTED immediately a Demonstrator in Biology for the Intermediate classes. Starting salary Rs. 40—70 per month according to the qualifications. Preference given to proficiency in the Practical work.—Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, M. A. O. College, Aligarh. 1237

WANTED:

WANTED—An Assistant EDITOR, able to write Marathi and occasionally English articles. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1835

WANTED—Trained Nurse as Matron, Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, maternity, surgical medical training essential, Rs. 150, free residence.—Apply with testimonials to PHYSICIAN-INCHARGE. 1208

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One Billiard Marker (must know the work of either Abdar or Bearer). Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply MESS SECRETARY, 32nd Lancers, Jubbulpore. 1175

WANTED a GRADUATE (S.L. French) to coach up 2 students from 1-30 to 8-30 a.m., (S.T.) Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to Box No. 327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1824

WANTED English or French Nursery ness, for boy of seven, must have had previous experience of teaching. Not over 35 years of age. No one brought up in this country need apply.—Apply with copies of testimonials to Mrs. SKEEN, Staff College, Quetta. 1206

WANTED.—RESIDENT TEACHER, trained, certificated, required for primary section; C. of E. Communicant, salary Rs. 75 p.m., with board, laundry and medical attendance free.—Apply to the HONY. SECY., Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla. 1213.

WANTED a JUNIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR (European) for service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400, on approved service. Free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials to AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 1225

WANTED.—An M.A., in English for the POST of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English. Pay up to Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. Apply stating age, experience etc to:—

THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College, Managing Committee,
1817 LAHORE.

WANTED—A qualified Passed HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Janjira State. Pay Rs. 30 to begin with. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.
Murud-Janjira, 22nd February, 1914. 1812

WANTED for the Maharajah's High School, Kishangarh (Rajputana), a HEAD MASTER on a salary of Rs. 50—60 per month. A Graduate with teaching experience preferred. Applications will be received by the Undersigned till 31st of March, 1914.

DIWAN BAHADUR K. B. PAONASKER,
1169 Chief Member of State Council.

WANTED—An experienced Electrical Engineer for the post of ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR for Sind-Headquarters, Karachi. Pay Rs. 400 to 600 (according to qualifications) PLUS allowances admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. Appointment will be on the temporary establishment, detailed conditions of which will be communicated to applicants. The Electrical Inspector will be required to purchase and maintain a motor cycle for the proper discharge of his duties. Applicants should clearly furnish information on the following points and submit copies of certificates regarding (c) and (d):—

(a) Nationality or caste,
(b) Date of birth,
(c) Educational qualifications,
(d) Practical experience,
(e) Married or single.
(f) Minimum pay expected,
(g) Knowledge of Sindhi and Hindustani.

Applicants, already in employ, should submit applications THROUGH their present employers. All applications should be addressed to the undersigned and submitted so as to reach him ON OR BEFORE THE 10th APRIL 1914.

H. J. M. COUSENS.
Under Secretary to Government.
Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle, 7th March 1914. 1239

FOR SALE.

A New Coachbuilt Side Car Canoe-shaped "The Leicester," Rs. 215.—Major FOWLER, Akola, Berar. 1204

A FEW COUPLE of real fox hounds FOR SALE by the end of March, 1914.

Apply for particulars to SAHIBZADA KHAN BAHADUR SHER ALI KHAN, Jaora. 1833

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SALE.—CHESTNUT Aust. G. 15-2, aged, good charger, hack and hunter, up to much work, believed sound, Rs. 500; open to trial at Indore.—Apply BADDELEY, Bhopal. 1205.

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE—Available after 15th March. Owner Going to the Hills 20 H. P. Ford 1913 model fitted with master Vibrator. Only landed in December, 1913. English torpedo body painted grey and upholstered throughout in green leather. Perfect running order, and as good as new, Stepney (unused), lamps and tools complete. Can be seen or tried in Delhi, Rs. 3,000.

.355 Mannlicher Schonauer Rifle, take down model, in leather case with about 40 rounds ammunition, Rs. 175. Apply to Capt. J. MACKENZIE, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi. 1222

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fancy pattern, guaranteed, brand new "DRAWING ROOM SUITE" in six pieces. Uphostered rich silk tapestry from Messrs. EVANS FRASER & Co., Filled horse hair, Price Rs. 170 or near offer. Apply "X" c/o B. C. 1788

FOR SALE.—One "Pecto No. 5" ¼ plate hand camera, sharp R. R. Lens, Bausch and Lomb shutter working up to 1/100 Sec: in leather case, with four double dark slides, also light wooden folding tripod in good working order. Original Cost Rs. 100 will sell for Rs. 50. Owner disposing owing to having purchased large Camera. Apply to Box No. 315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1736

FOR SALE.—GOVERNMENT MILITARY DAIRY FARM AMBALA.

Hams	... As. 12	per lb.
Breakfast (belly) bacon	... " 12	"
Back bacon	... " 11	"
Thick shoulder bacon	... " 9	"
Thin shoulder bacon	... " 8	"

Pigs are bred at Karnal Government Farm from imported English stock. All produce cured under European supervision.

Preferred by customers to imported stores.

Orders should be addressed to MANAGER Military Dairy Farm, Ambala.

PONIES FOR SALE.—To Reduce Stables.

MERRY LASS, T. B. E., Park Swell —Eram, 5 years.

2. ALANNAH, C. B. General Cronje—Cymbeline, 5 years.

3. CINNAMON, Bay Arab Gold, Fast and up to weight, 5 years.

4. FRECKLES, Grey Arab Geld. Fast and up to weight, 5 years.

The above are sound. No vice. Will measure for polo and likely to make first class polo ponies. The first three ought to win races. Prices, etc. Apply to Major HOLMES, No. 13 Cantonments, Bareilly. 1223

(1)- An experienced BLACKSMITH MAISTRY, capable of supervising Smiths' work, salary Bts. Rs. 80.

(2) A SAW MILL CHARGEMAN, capable of taking charge of the whole work in Saw Mill, salary Bts. Rs. 125.

(3). A FITTING SHOP CHARGEMAN with experience in Mill Wright work, salary Bts. Rs. 155.

Apply with copies of references to the LOCO & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT
N. G. S. Railways,
Secunderabad, (Deccan).
1160.

BOATS FOR SALE—One Clinker built outrigged right-oar boat about 56½ feet long. Roller sliding seats. Canvas both ends. Price Rs. 200.

One do. do. do. do. Rs. 100.

One Tub Four, 33½ feet long, outrigged. Roller sliding seats. Back rail and Cushion. Price Rs. 200.

One Clinker built outrigged four oar boat, 37½ feet lon. Roller sliding seats. Wooden ends. Price Rs. 100.

Four Rob Roy Canoes, about 14 feet long. Canvas ends. Price Rs. 45 each.

The above are in good condition and fit for several years hard work.

Apply to the.

HONY. SECRETARY,
Royal Connaught Boat Club,
1238 Kirkee.

SET for 6 persons TO BE SOLD cheap as the owner is going Home.

Half Dinner Set (White).
6 Large Knives.
6 Small Do.
6 Large Forks.
6 Small Do.
6 Fish Knives (with case).
6 Fish Forks (Do.)
6 Table Spoons.
6 Dessert Do.
6 Tea Do.
2 Electroplated Vegetable Dishes.
2 Electroplated Cruetstands.
1 Electroplated Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug.
6 Aluminium Cooking Pots and Covers.

ALL FOR RUPEES 115.

Apply to Box No. 329, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1834

TO BE LET.

MOTOR ON HIRE.—On hire a NAPIER four cylinder landaulette good as New Apply to Box No .516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSANI B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

TO LET—A few FLATS in Grant Building and Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bander, Colaba, one of the few coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Very few buildings in Bombay can boast of commanding such a magnificent view of the harbour and the locality as Kamal Mansion does. Kamal Mansions are fitted with electric installation, modern sanitary, spacious kitchen, etc. Flats are most spacious and airy. A most comfortable place for Europeans but also very suitable for Parsi families living in European style. Inspection solicited. Every consideration shown, and no agreement for fixed period demanded. Rent very moderate. Grant Buildings Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Kamal Mansions Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 exclusive of electric charges. Apply MANAGER P. B. SIRCAR, 3rd Entrance, Top floor, Kamal Mansion 1497

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th March 1914. 1768

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 17th instant,, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RALPH KIDD,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 5th March, 1914. 1800

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYDS s. s. "PERSIA" from and INTERMEDIATE PORTS TRIESTE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
1832 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT CO., LD.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

NONTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company is called on Wednesday the 18th day of March, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the office of the liquidators, Motilal Mansions, Hammam Street, Bombay, for passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

"That this meeting confirms the arrangements made by the liquidators with shareholders of the Company for receiving the principal amount of calls due without interest in full satisfaction of the Company's claim for such calls and also authorises the liquidators to compromise any claims of the Comnapy in respect of calls on terms of receiving Rs. 8 in full satisfaction of a call of Rs. 10 with liberty to the shareholders to participate in any distribution of the funds of the Company amongst the shareholders, or on such terms as the Liquidators may consider desirable or expedient in the interest of the Company."

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidators, The Gujarat Automobile Transport Co., Ld. (in Liquidation.)
Bombay, 27th February, 1914. 1828

MUNICIPALITY OF BAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time), on Friday, the 13th day of March, 1914 for the supply of 3,500 Casks of Portland Cement (Immediate delivery).

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required. Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
M.S.M.A.M.I.M.E.
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office,
Municipality.
Chinchpokli, 9th March, 1914. 1846

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PARWATIBAI widow of MADHAVRAO DAMAJI PUTNIS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant a landed proprietress residing at first Khataralli Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

YASWANTRAO KESHAVRAO PUTNIS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant an Estate broker grandson of the said deceased residing at first Khataralli Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 2nd day of March, 1914.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
1806 Attorneys for Petitioner.

NOTICES.

ST. ZAVIER'S COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

THE USUAL SOCIAL GATHERING and DINNER of the past and present students will be held at the College premises on Saturday, 28th March, 1914. Ex-Students desirous of joining, will please send in their names to the undersigned before 21st, Inst., after which date no names will be registered. Further particulars will be posted to each member in due course.

H. M. DADINA,
1830 Graham's Buildings, Fort.

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—

Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
aging Agents,
383 Karimgani A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of SITABAI widow of RAMCHANDRA RAGHUNATHJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Chewool Wady without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

GANPAT SADASHIV of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Government Pensioner residing at Zaoba's Oart Girgaon out side the Fort of Bombay sole surviving executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixth day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 6th day of March, 1914.

Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
1825 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE . . Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MATHURAPRASAD SUKHNANDAS late of Bombay a Brahamin Hindu Inhabitant a sweetmeat seller aged 52 residing at Nall Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

SADHAN KUVER widow of MATHURAPRASAD SUKHNANDS, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Na Bazar outside the Fort Bombay . Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 6th day of March, 1914.

1837 Messrs. PATEL & EZEKIEL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ABDULLA JANU has CONTRACTED TO SELL his moiety in the PROPERTY hereunder described to our client. ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIM against the said moiety by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to MAKE the same KNOWN in WRITING to the UNDERSIGNED at their office No. 4 Military Square Lane; Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed, without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land at Mazgaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 35,415 square yards, whereof 27,976 square yards are Free Hold land and 7439 Square yards are Leasehold land with the buildings thereon, bounded on the North partly by the property of the Zenna Mission and partly by the property of Revd. J. E. Robinson W. H. Stephens & Mary Elizabeth Carroll on the East by the Belvedere Hill Road, on the South by the Wari Bunder Road, and on the West by Mazgaon Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land at Mazgaon aforesaid admeasuring 3399 Square yards whereof 789 square yards are Freehold land and 2610 square yards are Leasehold land with the buildings thereon bounded on the North and the West by the Belvedere Hill Road, on the South by the Wari Bunder Road and on the East partly by the property of Framji Hormusji Sethna and partly by the Belvedere Hill Road. The said two pieces of land and buildings bear Collector's Old No. 18 New No. 16244 Old Survey Nos. 7 & 8 New Survey Nos. 1. la. 2 & 2a Municipal E. Ward Nos. 4778 to 4804 and 7022 to 7030—3604 and Mazgaon Road Nos. 41-13 & 1 to 26 and 45 and Belvedere Hill Road 1 to 17 and are together known as the Hone Hall Estate.

Dated this 6th day of March 1914.

MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHODDAS,
1836 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

OTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED, much regret that owing to the great demand for gas supplies they are temporarily behind in the laying of services but applicants who are waiting are assured that every effort is being made to catch up arrears.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai JAMNABAI widow of RUNCHHORDAS HIRJI the Receiver in High Court Suit No. 17 of 1912 has contracted to sell to our clients SHA DEVSI BHIMA and SHA MEGJI ROGUN the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, sale, possession, mortgage, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Esmail Building Hornby Road within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null and void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 201 square yards of Pension and Tax Tenure and 282 square yards of the newly Assessed Tenure with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate on the North side of Bhoiwada Cross Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Mahim Pension and Tax Old No. 400 New No. 4174 Old Survey No. 1/12 and New Survey No. 6 2049 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 957 (2) and street No. 317 (A) Bhoiwada Cross Road and bounded on the North partly by the ground of Jao Antone Souza and partly by the ground of Jurrun Innao Loon on the South by the Bhoiwada Cross Road on the East by the property of Hurgowandas Bhikharidas and on the West by the property of Cooverbai.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of the Bhoiwada Cross Road containing by admeasurement 361 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal F Ward No. 957 (1) and street No. 317 being the property contiguous to the property firstly hereinabove described both which properties have in front of them a wall with two gateways in them leading to them respectively and which said property secondly described stands in the books of the Municipality of Bombay in the name of Runchordas Hirji and bears Collector's New C/16862 Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 5/2049.

Dated this 9th day of March 1914.

DASTUR & CO.,
1844 Purchasers' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL COMPANY

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUGBHAT, NEAR KANDEWADI ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 21st March, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co. will under instructions from Dhonduram Narayan, Esqr., an ex-receiver in Suit No. 567 of 1912, on the file of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay wherein the same Dhonduram and others are plaintiffs and Narayan Kashinath and others are defendants, sell with the consent of the mortgagee Gaganand Moreshwar Joshi by Public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the building and chawls standing thereon, situate at Mughbhat Cross Lane in the island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 315 5-9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, od No 152 new No: 1390, old survey No. 502 and new survey No. 7608 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward No. 576 and Street No. 36 and bounded as follows:

That is to say on or towards the East by the properties of Gajanand Moreshwar and others, on or towards the West by the Property of Ganjanand Moreshwar and partly to Raghunath Krishnarao Panthare, on or towards the South by the property of Dhakhlibai daughter of Santaram Narayan, on or towards the North by the Mughbhat Cross Lane and the said premises are now partly in the occupation of the parties to the said suit and partly in the occupation of their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghvayya Nagindas & Co., attorneys for the receiver herein, at their office in 40 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 10th March 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 LOTS (EACH OF 100 BALES) FINE MACHINE GINNED KHANDESH AND FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of their defaulting buyers, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 10th day of Mareh 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. Dallaporta and Patel's Rooms, near Grant Buildings, Colaba, the following:—

AM/KÉ 100 bales Fine Machine Ginned Khandesh Cotton against Ralli Bros., D/O No. 637.

AM/BE 100 bales Fine Machine Ginned Khandesh Cotton against Ralli Bros., D/O No. 412.

DA/BE 100 bales Fine Machine Ginned Khandesh Cotton against Ralli Bros., D/O No. 276.

ML/8 100 bales Fully Good Bengal Cotton against Ralli Bros., D/o No. 513.

K/KOG 100 bales Fully Good Bengal Cotton against Ralli Bros., D/o No. 769.

The bales represented by D/orders Nos. 637 and 412 are lying at Messrs. Ralli Bros's Jatha, Jamshedjee Bunder, Colaba.

The bales represented by D/orders Nos. 276 and 769 are lying at Messrs. Ralli Bros's Jatha, Colaba Cotton Green.

The bales represented by D/order No. 513 are lying at Messrs. Ralli Bros's Talav Jatha, Sassoon Dock.

But the stamped bales representing all the above lots will be open for inspection at Messrs. Dallaporta and Patel's Rooms, where the lots are to be sold.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SURTI MOHOLLA NEAR TWO TANKS, CLOSE TO THE PARSEE STATUE, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyebally Esmailjee Essufbhoy traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Essufbhoy & Co., and Abdeally Abdulkadar Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction the right title and interest of the insolvent in the following valuable properties THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1914, at times mentioned against each lot on the premises.

LOT No. 1. 4 p.m., (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure but now redeemed from payment of tax containing by admeasurement 134 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4968 New No.11182 Old Survey No.2728 and New Survey No.2-4123 exclusive of the structure now standing thereon belonging to the Lessee and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 426 Street No. 50, 52 and situated at and on the Western side of Tank Street (Surti Moholla and are bounded on or towards the East by Tank Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Insolvent in lot No. 2 and on or towards the South by a Masjid.

LOT NO. 2:—4-30 P.M. (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure but now redeemed from payment of tax containing by admeasurement 280 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4967, 4968, 4968 New Nos. 11,181, 11183 Old Survey Nos. 2726, 2727, New Survey Nos. 4124 and 1/4124 together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 427 Street Nos. 54, 56 and situated on the western side of the Tank Street (Surti Moholla) and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Tank Street aforesaid on or towards the west by the property of Haji Cassam Joosab on or towards the south and north by the property of the Insolvent in lot Nos. 1 and 3.

LOT NO. 4:—5 p.m. (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure but now redeemed from payment of tax containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4966 New No. 11180, Old Survey No. 2725 and New Survey No. 4125 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing there on assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 428 and Street Nos. 58—60 and situated at and on the western side of Tank Street (Surti Moholla) and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Tank Street aforesaid on or towards the west by the property of Haji Cassam Joosab on or towards the north by the property of Abdul Noor Mahomed and on towards the south by the property in lot No. 2.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomjee and Co. Attorneys for the Official Assignee aforesaid or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March 1914.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, the following:—

Property of a Parsi gentleman, a lot consisting of a pair of large Imari vases, 3½ft. high; Imari jars, blue and white garden seats, Parian figures, Majolica centre-pieces flower post and pedestals, marble centre-pieces and similar other decorative and ornamental articles.

On account of the shippers.—

5 bales each containing 150 s.h. men's jackets.

1 bale miscellaneous clothing containing overcoats, livery-coats, boys' capes, dress-coats, flannel and tweed trousers, 4 pieces check-cloth, 94 yds., etc.

On account of the concerned—

14 casks each containing 4 cwt. Turkey red-oil (for bleaching).

On account of the concerned—

180 rackets and 10 roller skates.

3 cases Japanese goods.

3 cases Japanese paper card board toys.

14 cases each containing 12 bottles Rannel Compound for bright and kidney diseases.

1 case padlocks.

1 case glass bead buttons.

Miscellaneous:—New safes, sewing machines, harnesses, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 160 F. P. Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., in their Godown, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, the following bales of high class stapled cotton:—

About 160 F. P. bales high class stapled cotton Seind American.

The above cotton grown from specially selected American seed by selected farmers under Government supervision.

The samples for the goods can be seen from now at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

The goods will be sold in different lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 135 BARRELS SODIUM SULPHIDE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Soorji Vullubhdass & Co., in their godown in Deriasthan Street Vadgadi on account of the concerned the following damaged goods.

Ex s.s. "Ehrenfels."
135 Barrels Sodium Sulphide.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 13TH MARCH AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE WELL MADE FURNITURE, ETC. FOR BANKS AND OFFICES.

On FRIDAY, the 13th day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction by order of the concerned, on the first flat of the "Old Telephone Buildings" opposite the Bank of Bombay in Bank Street, Fort, very valuable and made to order furniture by Dewji Canji suitable for Banks and Offices, comprising of solid teakwood counter with brass railing about 23 feet long, panelled large size partition screen fitted with figure glasses about 36 feet long, large writing tables with drawers and cupboards, revolving office chairs, teak, blackwood and bentwood chairs, panelled door cupboard, full size nearly new Remington typewriter, large size Godrej safe (D. quality) on stand with duplicate keys, Crompton's electric fans, regulators, electric lights, copying press with table, book stands, automatic sun shades and window curtains, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture is on view.

N.B.—The above furniture is specially made to order by well known cabinet makers Messrs. DEWJI CANJI & Co., and is very little used.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gool Mansions Mayo Road Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood artistic household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, telescopio dining table, real Morroco dining chair, drawing room suite, mahogany and rosewood inlaid Chippindale pattern cabinets oakwood wardrobes Mahogany inlaid zoonda cupboard, makintos fancy screen, one sweet toned cottage piano, lady's writing tables, marble top dressing and washhand-tables, mahongany sheraton style bedroom sets, toilet set, real Spanish mahogany chest of drawers, oakwood and brass bedsteads, cretonne curtains, brass and oak-wood bedsteads, rich carpet, etc., etc., the property of A. T. Graham, Esq., of Austrian Lloyds Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 10th March 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

VARIETY AND CINEMA

(Every Night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.)

MONS. HERBERT.
Miss CLEO. PEEL.
Miss REINA S LMA.
Mr. LEW JAMES.
MABEL & MALFE.

Five of the finest

Entertainers who have ever appeared in Bombay. **Mons Herbert's musical Dining Table is the Tenth WONDER OF THE WORLD.**

FILMS:—"The Fortune Hunter." "Topical Cartoons" "Topical Gazette." "Evening News" Waltz.

Our Next Revue is
"RAC ANIA"
Opening Saturday Next.
P at Soundy's

Alastor can be consulted in the gardens from 9-30 p. m. At other times at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

March 24th, 25th, 26th.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will present

The popular farcical play

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co., from Monday, March 9th.

Time and prices, as usual.

LA SCALA

6-30 Twice Nightly 10.

REVUE
BY THE
MELBOURNES
"KEEP SMILING"

THE WEATHERLYS'

XAIDA—QUEENIE—ZILLA

ALASKA—SIBERIA.

A Film with a Lecture.

Commencing Friday Next.
The Marvel of the Century

DEMARLO AND LADY.
the
HUMAN FROGS.

LA BELLE TAMARA

Grand Opera Vocalist.

BOOK NOW PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.

TOWN HALL.

DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).
ENTRANCE ANNAS FOUR.
From 26th February to 12th March, (Including Sunday). 1676

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

Present for the first time in India their strong repertoire of London successes.

Tuesday, March 10th.

The great Egyptian Poisoning drama adapted from Robert Hitchen's famous novel by T. B. Fagan.

"BELLA DONNA"

Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.

Title role Gertrude F. Godart.

Dr. Meyer Isaacson Charles Howitt.

Wednesday, March 11th, and Thursday 12th.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

The funniest play ever written.

Friday, March 13th.

The brilliant Comedy.

"A COUNTRY MOUSE"

Title role Doris Phillips.

Saturday, March 14th.

The world famous

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

Sir Guy de Vere Charles Howitt.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. And Gallery As. 8.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

Special late trams will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.

NIGHTLY AT 9-30.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A UNIQUE CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTION.

FIRE AT SEA! DRAMA ON THE OCEAN

A MARVEL OF REALISM.

Real Fire Scenes taken on Boardship!

See the Atlantic liner of Fire!

See the Mad Struggle for Life!!

See the Rescue from the Burning Ship!!!

The Programme also includes:—

Esmail (Drama); Gaumont Graphic (News by the Mail); and Baby Tramp (Comic).

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15

Saturdays and Sundays. { Par Show—5-30 to 6-45. tr Show—11-15 to 12-30.

THE "CONDER" OPEN DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

LAST DAY OF ENTRIES FOR THE ABOVE POSPONED.
TO MARCH, THE 13TH, AT 6 P.M.
ENTRANCE FEE Rs. 5
For EACH COUPLE should be sent to
THE HON. SECRETARY,
Y. M. C. A., Fort.

The Indian Succession Act
FOR
STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of B mbay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son,

BOOKSELLERS,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S

HEALTH RESTORER

Distributed gratis & Post free to all

Apply to:—

SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY

30-2. Harrison Road, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books applied gratis on application.

Look out for the new Cookery Book!

PAKWÃN-KI-KITÃB.

by Mrs. JOHN GILPIN.

Novel, Practical, Economical, with instructions innumerable on Cookery & Domestic Science.

NINETY DAYS

Complete Menus of 13 dishes with recipes attached, using ordinary materials and measures such as teacups, tablespoons, etc.

Equally useful in any part of India as local information is given for the principal stations.

To be had from

A. COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay & Madras
ARMY NAVY STORES, Bombay & Calcutta
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Rs. 2. PRICE. Rs. 2.
OVER 200 PAGES.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 8th

S. S. City of Delhi	Brener	Newport Feb. 8
S. S. Scharzfels.	Stryker	Antwerp Feb. 3
S. S. Virawa	Cookston	Calcutta Jan 23
S. S. Gracchus	Patrick	Newcastle Jan. 30
S. S Kola	King	Busreh Mar. 1
S. S. Lasna	Deunes	Delagoa Bay Feb 19
S. S. Trafford Hall	Main	Liverpool Feb. 11

March 9th

S. S. Barjora	Cammack	Busreh Feb 28

DEPARTURES.

March 9th

S. S. Neidenfels	Hockels	Humburg via Karachi.
S. S. Linga	Cutbus	Karachi.
S. S. Bronwen	Williams	Philadelphia
S. S. Buyo Maru	Sagara	Rangoon via Karach
S. S. Tottori Maru	Moses	Kobe etc.

The following vessels obtained her port clesrance Yesterday.

S. S. Gablonz Gilhuber Trieste etc.

The following vessel began to load Yesterday.

Steamer		
	Gracchus	for Australia.
"	Trafford Hall	for Liverpool etc.
"	Wanderer	for Antwerp etc.
"	Almanzora Behic	for Marseilles, etc.
"	Kola	for Persian Gulf.

S. S. City of Delhi:—The City Line Steamer City of Delhi, 2826 tons, Captain D. M. Bremner, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newport, which port she had left on February 8, with a general cargo.

S. S. Scharzfels:—The Hansa Line Steamer Scharzfels, 3533 tons, Captain A. Stryker, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Antwerp, which port she had left on February 3, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Virawa:The B.I.S.N. Coy's Steamer Virawa, 2176 tons, Captain J. F. Cookston, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gracchus:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's Steamer Gracchus, 2404 tons, Captain J.R. Patrick, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newcastle, which port she had left on January 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kola:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's Steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain C.R. King, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on March 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lasna:—The Steamer Lasna, 2665 tons, Captain Deunes, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagoabay, which port she had left on February 19, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Trafford Hall:—The Hall Line Steamer Trafford Hall, 3436 tons, Captain J. M. Main, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, which port she had left on February 11, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F.R. Cammack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on February 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's Steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H.M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bronwen:—The Steamer Bronwen, 2707 tons, Captain D. Williams, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The Steamer Buyo Maru, 3247 tons, Captain T. Sagara, sailed yesterday for Rangoon *via* Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Tottori Maru:—The Japan Line Steamer Tottori Maru, 3755 tons, Captain A. E. Moses, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gablonz:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's Steamer Gablonz, 4775 tons, Captain G. Gilhuber, will sail to-day for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers

The Anchor Line s.s Elysia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 7th instant

The N.Y.K. Steamer Jinsen Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 8th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. China with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo left Aden at 7 p.m. yesterday and is excepted to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

Monday, March 9th, 1914

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Age
B	Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
C & R	St Lenards	Cofferata	F. & Co
F.	Gracchus	Patrick	M. M. & Co
G	Islami	Watson	P. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Newby Hall	Parker	K N. & Co
2	Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co.
3	Red Dalia	Pencel	Rubatino Line
5.	Strathleven	Mc. Phee	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N. & Co
8.	Gablonz	Gilhuber	A. L. S. N. & Co
	Arcadia	Barchad	P. & O. S. N & Co
10	Chinkoa	Summers	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	Macedonia	Bennett	P & O. Co.
15	Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co
C & R	Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi Ahmed Bahaduri Hossim	}	Bo. S. N. co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abdos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Angus	Lazell	A. Y. & Co
Bale of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co
Barjora	Cammack	M. M. & Co
Bhindwara	Williams	M. M & Co
Clan Grahm	Becket	J. F. & Co
Chantala	Phillips	M. M & Co
City of Delhi	Bremmer	K. N. & Co
Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co
Dasal Maru	Kira	O. S. K.
Derwent Hall	Jones	T.M. & Co
Elswck Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. N. Co
Hoselines	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Hanyah	T. Morrsion & Co.
Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & Co
Kosuth	Dina &	A. L. S.
Kola		King
Kish	Robertson	H.
Lichtenfils	Walldorff	W. F. & Sons
Lasna	Deunes	T. M
Manchester Citizen	Reeds	T. M
North Pacific	Goodwin	W. & A.
Netherpark	Taylor	
Orissa	Redfern	M.
Orna	Lyne	M. M
Palawan	Shone	M. M. & Co
Persia Scampeccho		A. L. S. N. Co
Quilca	Cross	M. M. & Co
Sisdes	Nielsen	K. N. & Co
Sofala	Warrington	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Evans	P. & O. S. N. Co
Subadar	Crabbin	T. M. & Co
Scharzfels	Stryker	W. & A. G. & Co
Transport Pissey	Andrew	R. N. Co
Tairyabi	Kass A.M.	Jeewanji & Co
Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co
Virawa	Cookston	M. M. & Co
Werdenfels	Spillman	W. & A. G. Co
Wanderer	White	K. N. & Co

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE GURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 9.

A light precipitation is reported from the hills of North-west India. A few showers occurred in. Assam.

Forecast:—Continued precipitation in North-west and North-east India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR MARCH 9, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0.17" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Minimum temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provnces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature has risen slightly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ajmer and in defect at Jaipur. Minimum temperature is in excess except at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and south Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Thumidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather is disturbed in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana; cloud has increased in these areas and light precipitation has occurred in the extreme north.

A few showers may occur in the Punjab and possibly in the adjacent parts of Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on MONDAY, the 9th of March 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	70.5	57.9	68	..	10.62	0.84
Jask ..	78.3	70.8	84	..	4.56	1.13
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th) ..	81.5	78.5	81	..	0.66	—2.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	78.3	56.6	66	..	1.39	—0.10
Rawalpindi ..	75.5	..	..	0.17	8.84	2.04
Lahore ..	80.8	55.9	72	..	3.15	0.37
Sirsa ..	84.2	57.2	61	..	1.47	—0.08
Ambala ..	82.7	54.6	62	..	2.18	—2.75
Delhi ..	85.0	52.0	48	..	0.74	—1.75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	89.8	50.2	48	..	0.32	—1.08
Mainpuri ..	89.7	58.1	58	..	1.52	—0.49
Jhansi ..	91.6	52.5	33	..	0.91	—0.69
Cawnpore ..	90.0	60.5	51	..	1.20	—0.64
Allahabad ..	93.2	60.5	41	..	1.41	—0.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad ..	86.3	66.8	54	..	2.31	1 33
Karachi ..	80.1	71.9	81	..	2.11	0.81
Ajmer ..	86.8	58.6	30	..	2.48	1.29
Jaipore ..	88.5	60.0	29	..	0.86	—0.42
Kotah ..	91.2	69.5	35	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	89.8	63.5	74	..	1.01	0.57
Dwarka ..	79.8	72.6	74	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval ..	78.1	66.3	83	..	0.11	—0.34
Rajkot ..	92.4	68.0	74	..	0.08	—0.39
Bhavnag Para ..	94.8	68.7	83	..	0.04	—0.46
Surat ..	94.3	67.6	77	..	0.04	—0.29
Ahmedabad ..	95.5	65.8	71	..	0.09	—0.28
Dessa ..	94.3	75.	76	..	0.16	—0.34
Neemuch ..	88.7	63.0	52	..	0.14	—0.60
Indore ..	89.1	64.1	45	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCE —						
Jubbulpore ..	90.3	59.5	58	..	5.28	2.98
Saugor ..	88.8	64.6	29	..	2.16	0.13
Hoshangabad ..	93.5	62.6	42	..	2.47	0.84
Khandwa ..	94.4	65.4	36	..	0.80	—0.78
Akola ..	97.5	58.3	28	..	0.98	—0.86
Amra oti ..	97.8	68.0	29	..	1.74	—0.16
Nagpur ..	97.1	70.9	30	..	2.10	—0.09
Chanda ..	99.5	61.8	33	..	1.53	—0.55
Raipur ..	91.7	68.6	41	..	2.00	0.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84.0	71.5	83	..	0.08	—0.49
Ratnagiri ..	86.3	69.3	66	..	..	—0.70
Mormugao ..	86.2	73.5	94	..	..	—1.19
Karwa ..	86.5	69.3	89	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	97.2	60.5	37	..	0.08	—0.76
Ahmednagar ..	93.8	60.5	31	..	0.16	—1.15
Poona ..	94.2	58.5	60	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur ..	98.3	66.4	26	..	0.01	—1.55
Bijapur ..	96.1	71.1	55	..	0.24	—1.13
Belgaum ..	92.5	63.3	28	..	0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad ..	93.7	62.6	32	..	0.01	—1.23
Nizamabad (Indur).	100.8	64.9	27	..	0.02	—1.49
Hyderabad ..	97.6	70.2	40	..	0.00	—1.77
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	89.5	74.9	77	..	0.93	—2.45
Calicat ..	89.7	80.2	78	..	4.67	—1.89
Cochin ..	90.0	76.8	78	..	5.16	—4.36
Colombo ..	88.0	76.3	95	0.01	31.51	7.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam ..	94.9	75.7	79	..	0.03	—6.71
Bellary ..	102.0	77.5	39	..	0.04	—2.30
Guddapah ..	104.2	76.6	61	..	3.00	—1.81
Madras ..	90.9	78.6	73	..	28.73	8.47
Bangalore ..	94.5	67.6	62	..	0.34	—3.50
Coimbator ..	96.2	72.7	78	..	4.87	—0.50
Trichinopoly ..	100.1	77.1	67	..	10.44	1.52
Negapatam ..	88.4	77.9	71	..	58.41	24.24

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a few strength and energy.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th March was 30.110 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercuria barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin given above.

MODERN NEWSPAPERS.

An address on "Modern Journalism" was given on February, at Colwyn Bay, under the auspices of the local Literary Society, by Mr. F. E. Hamer, of Manchester, the vice-president of the National Union of Journalists, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The lecturer said that a well-known editor, who was once challenged for having published something which a friend objected to, retorted that whatever Providence permitted to happen he was not too proud to report. Some such comprehensive canon was, perhaps, necessary to justify some of the news which found its way into the modern newspaper, but criticism of the Press on the ground of laxity was often absurdly exaggerated and ill-informed. A leading Welsh divine, the Rev. Dr. Cynddylan Jones, speaking at Rhyl the other day, referred to the modern newspaper as if it were a sink of iniquity, run by men who were outside the laws of good manners and decency. So far as the reverend gentleman's description was true at all it was only true of a handful of newspapers, and it was not easy to understand why a minister of religion should apparently be so ignorant of the great mass of reputable and high-minded public journals by which the public life of this country was so well served.

Speaking of the modern newspaper, Mr. Hamer said that it was certainly an intensely human document which reflected contemporary life as it was actually lived, and was no longer a musty record of mere official proceedings. It touched not merely the doings of the great figure heads of nations, but the life of the common people, and that from many points of view. With the advance of so many new features some of the old features were bound to recede, and one of these seemed to be leader-writing. Lord Rosebery once expressed the opinion that leaders should be dropped; that the news should be given for what it was worth and the public left to judge. In the popular half-penny journal of to-day the leader was a much less important feature than it was in the older penny journals, but if responsible and critical editorial writing had somewhat declined in the daily press there had been a distinct revival of such writing in the weekly journals and reviews. The busy man who liked his daily menu of news served up in the most condensed form still wanted when the week-end came, a calm and proportioned review of what was going on, and here was the opportunity of the weekly journal and weekly review.

HOW TO BUILD A SANATORIUM.

The Local Government Board has issued a memorandum by its architect and medical officer for the guidance of local and county authorities in the building of sanatoria.

"It is desirable," the memorandum states, "that a site of 50 acres in extent should be provided for 100 patients if land is readily available and the cost is low, but an area of not less than 20 acres may suffice for this number of patients where suitable land is difficult to obtain or the cost of land is high. It is desirable that in all cases an area of at least one-fifth of an acre should be allowed per patient. The site should preferably slope gradually to the south and be protected on the north and east by high ground, preferably wooded. In some districts protection from westerly and south-westerly gales may be desirable. The site should be moderately elevated above the country lying to the south of it."

Various details follow, such as floor space (which should be at least 64 square feet for each patient), the construction of doors (which should be made on the stable pattern, so that in inclement weather the lower portion may be closed while the upper portion is left open), windows, and baths.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 9th March 1914.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet but steady with little business doing.

We quote:—

	a.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	..1-4 to 1-4	1-32
D, D. mail	.. 1 4	1-32
T, T. forward, Apl.	1 4	
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1 4	3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4	3-16
,, ,, forward, May.. ..	1 4	5-32
,, ,, 3 m-s ready	1 4	5-16
Francs 3 m-s reads	..	170¼
Marks ,, ,, ...	..	138¼
60 days Hongkong	..	141
,, ,, Shanghai	..	191¼
,, ,, Japan	..	149¼

BULLION.

On Saturday there was a further decline of 1/16 in bar silver in London the rates being 26 7/8 for ready and 26 13/16 for two months delivery. The Market is unsettled and rates are quite nominal.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	80	0	0
1st Settlement	79	8	0
3rd Settlement	77	12	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 4th March 1914.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened strong to-day but sagged during the course of the day. In the morning the business was done in the vicinity of Rs. 95/11, but gradually the rate declined and touched Rs. 95/9, but finally closed at Rs. 95/9/6 for 30th March delivery. A limited amount of business was booked during the course of the day.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay was declared seven (7) lakhs down.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood dull and depressed to-day with a little business passing.

Davids changed hands at Rs. 480 and Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 436 1/4.

Standard stood steady at Rs. 1,075.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,070.

Centrals were in demand at 1,845.

Colabas were quoted at Rs. 1,485.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 213¾.

Sara Serajgung Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 25½.

Eastern Bank Shares were in request at Rs. 85¼.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 63½.

In Press Shares New Moffusils were placed at Rs. 825.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 74 and Deferred stood steady at Rs. 128.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares improved to Rs. 885.

COTTON.

There was a further decline of 5 to 8 points in the American Markets on Saturday on bear pressure and liquidation. The local Market opened quiet and easier with good Broach quoted Rs. 277. There has been little business doing during the day.

OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	20,000
Months.	
M.A.	6.55plus.3
A.M.	6.50 ,, 3
M.J.	6.49 ,, 3
J.J.	6.44 ,, 3
J.A.	6.40 ,, 3
A.S.	6.30 ,, 3
S.O.	6.20 ,, 3
O.N.	6.12 ,, 3
N.D.	6.08 ,, 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	11	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	10	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	14	0	,,

Linseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	3	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	0	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May.....	8	8	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore May.....	9	4	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	9	3	0	R. T

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....56	8	0	
Mughi 52	8	0	
Black Kutni 45	0	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a	p.
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	6	0	B T

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready 10	4	0	B. T.	
April May 11	2	0	R. T.	

Castorseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready 34	8	0		
Guzerat ready 33	8	0		
April May 7	0	0	R. T.	

Cottonseed: The market is quiet

Qotuations:—

Berar.....	Rs.	22	8 0
Guzerat	,,	21	8 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	28,876 Bales
Wheat	7,595 Cwts.
Linseed	7,062 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	2,920 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	5,259 ,,
Poppyseed.....	nil ,,
Groundnuts.....	4,317 ,,
Castorseed	6,037 ,,
Rice	5,518 ,,
Myrabollams	3,494 ,,
Cottonseed	27,631 ,,
Mowraseed	nil ,,
Gram	1,837 ,,
Jowar.....	4,962 ,,
Maize	nil. ,,
Barley	205 ,,

CANON GREEN ON WOMAN AS A HUMAN BEING.

"The supreme teaching of Christianity is the value of the individual." This was the keynote of a lecture delivered at Cambridge on February 16, by Canon Green. Each human being, said the lecturer, exists for itself; each is a centre of love, joy, and thought, an end in itself, not simply a means to an end. Formerly humanity was held to exist for its rulers, and it was still maintained in some obscure corners of the South of England that free education had spoiled the labourer from the landlord's point of view. More recently blacks had been conceded the common rights of humanity. Today the woman's question occupied the arena. Woman had never held her proper position in England. The idea was universal (veiled by chivalry in the upper classes, hideously naked in the lower) that women exist for men. The mother's place, said the anti-suffragist, is the home; and presumably the banker was for the bank and the retired colonel for the golf course. Woman as a human being had the right to exist for herself, either in the home or in some other sphere. If the State could not do without defenders, neither could it do without children. It would be just as reasonable to deny men the vote because they could not bear children as to withhold it from women because they could not fight.

MYSTERIOUS TRAIN MURDER.

LONDON TRAGEDY RECALLED.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Hindu female child, aged about two months, who was found lying under the seat of third-class compartment of a passenger train at Colaba. The evidence showed that a quarter of an hour after the arrival of the train from Surat, a sweeper found the child lying on its back, wrapped up in a piece of dirty 'saree'. The person who had left the child behind could not be traced as all the passengers had left by the time the dead body was found. Dr. Arthur Powell was of opinion that the death was due to strangulation of which the usual signs were found internally. He found a depressed mark as of a fine cord round the neck and a further mark as of pressure on the neck. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to strangulation but that there was no evidence to show by whom the deceased was strangled.

The "G. I. P. Railway Magazine" tells the following story of how a gang of dacoits were prevented from attacking an out of the way railway station. "The news of the approach of the dacoits roused the Brahman Station Master to a sense of his danger. A council of the station staff, seven men in all, was immediately held, but no plan of defence seemed possible. Looking at the despairing faces around him, a pointsman suggested that all the detonators at the station should be placed on the line at a short distance from one another, and exploded by hand-shunting a wagon over them. This was at once acted upon and the effect was instantaneous. A dozen explosions one after another, gave the blood-thirsty dacoits the impression that some riflemen were greeting them, and their departure was considerably more hurried than their approach."

SOFT SILKY

HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

DEPOT OF MUSIC & RELIGIOUS GOOD

Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

KATOL Powder

DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs

FREE SAMPLE.

KATOL Sticks

KILL and frighten Mosquitos and Flies.

Just try it to be convinced.

Apply to Sole Agents:—

TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI,

Taj Building, Bombay.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

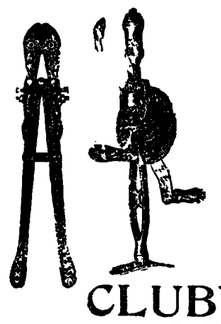
Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

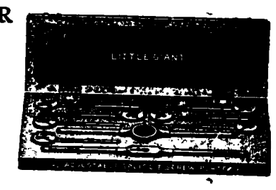
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch:-Watson's Hotel

Tools and Implements.



SUITABLE FOR Workshops, Factories, Mills, Engineers, Blacksmiths and Carpenters.

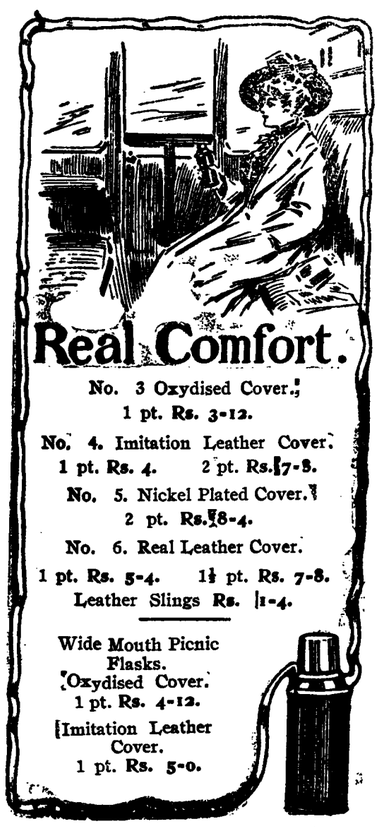


A large assortment always in Stock.

Please send for Catalogues.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,

7, CHURCH-GATE STREET, FORT BOMBAY.



Real Comfort.

No. 3 Oxydised Cover.
1 pt. Rs. 3-12.

No. 4. Imitation Leather Cover.
1 pt. Rs. 4. 2 pt. Rs. 7-8.

No. 5. Nickel Plated Cover.
2 pt. Rs. 8-4.

No. 6. Real Leather Cover.
1 pt. Rs. 5-4. 1½ pt. Rs. 7-8.
Leather Slings Rs. 1-4.

Wide Mouth Picnic Flasks.
Oxydised Cover.
1 pt. Rs. 4-12.
Imitation Leather Cover.
1 pt. Rs. 5-0.

KOH-I-NOOR VACUUM FLASKS.

We have recently bought up a merchant's stock and are now offering same at 25% off usual selling prices.

WILL KEEP LIQUIDS HOT FOR 24 HOURS.

REAL BARGAINS.

WILL KEEP LIQUIDS COLD FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

BELOW SALE PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Irla.

Bombay Gymkhana Regatta.

Municipal By-Election.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for three Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay, 10-30 a.m. to 4.

"Bella Donna" at the Opera House, 9-30.

Children's Party at Government House, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

Holi. Bank Holiday.

"Why Smith Left Home" at the Opera House, 9-30.

Lord Willingdon visits Tata Hydro-Electric Power Receiving Station, Parel, 8 p.m.

Lady Willingdon visits the Adams Wyllie Hospital, 12-15 p.m.

Lady Willingdon holds a Dufferian Fund meeting, Government House, 6 p.m.

Salle Francaise, lecture by Mr. W. A. Phillips in "A Brief Outline of Indian History," 6-30 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 2-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 12.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.

Corporations' Dinner to the Governor.

Lady Willingdon visits the Leper Asylum, Matunga, 6 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5 p.m.

Lady Willingdon visits Dr. Massin's Hospital, 11-45 a.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 14.

Elphinstone College Sports, Their Excellencies to attend.

Their Excellencies dine with the Commandore and Sailing Committee of the Yacht Club, 8-30 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 2-50 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.
Mar. 10.

206. Musketry. Range detail for the week ending Sunday the 15th instant.
Wednesday 11th Morning "G" Coy. Afternoon "I" Coy.
Thursday 12th Cadets Competition Matches Nos. VIII, IX and XVI.
Friday 13th Morning "L" Coy. Afternoon "I" Coy.
Saturday 14th Cadets Marching Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus morning 6-15 a.m. Afternoon 1-5 p.m.

207. Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

208. Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time).

209. Medals. Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjustant's Office by the 15th instant.

210. Roll Books. All Company Drill Roll Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.

211. Promotions. The Commandant is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "I" Company:—
No. 6896 Cadet J. Cazalet to be Corporal.
No. 7156 Cadet A. McGill to be Corporal.
No. 7325 Cadet R. Mathalone to be Lce Corporal.
No. 6899 Cadet L. Prescott to be Lce Corporal.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomson, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo W. Salter, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March .....Rienzi .....Wagner
Overture .....Die Felsenmuhle.....Ressigier
Valse .....Barcarolle ..... Waldtenfel
Excerpts from .....J. Pagliacci .....Leoncavallo
Song .....The Childrens Home .....Cowen
Selection .....The Pearl Girl .....Talbot

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Jotti Balli, a Hindu residing at Foras Road, reports the theft of ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 403 from his room on Sunday and alleges that his grandson has disappeared.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

The second weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association was held on Sunday in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Habibur Rehman Khan delivered his lecture on the "Respectability of Women.

REPORTED THEFT.

C. Carlo, a confectioner in the employ of Mr. G. Veysitti of Chowpatti reports that his room on the ground floor of Sea View Building at Chowpatti was entered into during his absence on Sunday, and sovereigns and cash for Rs. 375 stolen from a trunk.

A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Sheth Tookaram Tatya's Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary which was situated in the Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, for the last 30 years or so, has now been removed to Manordas Street, Bazar-gate (just behind the Bazar-gate Police Station).

The dispensary is now in charge of Dr. B. V. Rayakar, L. H. M. & S. The dispensary remains open from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m (S.T.).

THE PARSI LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.

H. E. Lady Willingdon, who was accompanied by Lt. Egerton, A..-D.-C. visited the Parsi Lying-in-Hospital, situated in the Fort, Bombay, yesterday. Her Excellency was shown round the hospital by Sir T. B. Nariman, Honorary Physician of the Hospital, and Lady Nariman. Before leaving Her Excellency expressed herself as highly pleased with the arrangements.

SIR TEMULJI NARIMAN.

The Committee of Entertainment to Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman have fixed Monday the 30th instant, for the address which is to be presented to Sir Temulji to congratulate him on the high honour conferred upon him by His Majesty the King Emperor. The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar has kindly consented to place his bungalow "Goolshan," Pedder Road, at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion. The friends of Sir Temulji intending to join the movement, are requested to send their subscriptions to the Honorary Secretaries, 13 Esplanade Road.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN COMM TTEE.

A public meeting of the Holika Sammelan Committee, Bombay, will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, at which the report of the last year's work will be submitted by Mr. S. G. Devrukhkar and Mr. K. G. Chitalia. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

There will be singing of the Holika Sammelan songs by boys specially trained for the purpose, and speeches will be made by the hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, Pandit Balkrishna Sharama, and the secretaries Mr. G. K. Devadhar, and Mr. Chandra Shankar Pandya and others.

CITY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Seventeen attacks and fourteen deaths from plague and one attack and one death fom small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday. Four of the plague attacks were reported from Parel, three from Mazgon, two each from Tardeo and Mandvi and one each from Fort (Northern), Umarkhadi. Khara Talao, Khetwari, Mahalaxmi and Byculla. There were no cases of cholera during the above period. The total mortality from all causes was 89, as compared with 106 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 106 in 1912. Out of 1966 rats caught by the municipal rate-catchers on Saturday 110 were found to be plague-infected. Of these latter, 21 were found in Mandvi, 13 in Dongri, 12 in Chukla and 11 in Umarkhadi.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

The Hindu University Fund realisations during the second fortnight of February amounted to a little over Rs. 33,000. Of this sum Rs. 25,000 is the joint contribution of Raja Kalanand Singh and the Hon. Kumar Kirtyanand Singh of Raj Banailli (Bhagalpur); and Rs. 2,000 of Raja Braja Narain Rai of Padrauna (Gorakhpur). Other individual donations of Rs. 500 and more are those of B. Jogendra Chandra Mukerji, Pleader, Mozuffarpur, Rs. 600; the widow of the late Babu Harihar Indra Sahi, taluqdar, Manjha (Fyzabad), Babu Udai Bhanu Pratap Singh, taluqdar, Bhiti (Fyzabad); and Pandits Debendra Prasad Shukla and Surendra Prasad Shukla, Rs. 500 each.

Of the collective donations, those realised (mostly in copper pieces) at the Magh Mela at Allahabad amounting to Rs. 448-10-6, deserve special mention.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"DIANA OF DOBSON'S."

Messrs. Charles Howitt's and A. Phillips' Company opened the second week of their season last night in "Diana of Dobson's," a play that, unlike the other pieces they have produced here, has been performed in Bombay before, and must be fairly well-known to most play-goers. It is a play, however, the charm of which does not easily wear off, and it was greatly appreciated by last night's audience. It was excellently acted last night from the famous dormitory scene at Dobson's to the final reconciliation and engagement of Diana and the Hon. Victor Bretherton over a coffee-stall breakfast on the Embankment. Miss Gertrude Godart played with naturalness and considerable power as Diana, especially in the third act when she reveals her identity to the young guardsman who thinks he has caught a rich and attractive widow and finds he has been wooing a shop girl. Mr. Howitt acted in his own inimitable manner as Captain Bretherton and the other parts were all well filled,—Mr. Carl Lawson as Sir Jabey Grindley, Miss Lilian Stanbridge as Mrs. Cantelupe, Mr. Cecil Kellaway as the Policeman, and, last but not least, the Misses Venn Lancaster, Doris Phillips and Sybil Grey as the girls at Dobsons.

To-night we are promised a specially interesting production in the play adapted from Robert Hichens' famous novel "Bella Donna."

AILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

SICK OF LIFE.

BARB R'S WIFE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter placed one Ghoosabai, a woman, with attempting to committ suicide.

It appears that the accused is the wife of one Khoosna Babaji, a barber. The husband woke up on the 27th last month, at about 7 a.m., and found the accused with her throat cut, and a razor covered with blood lying near her, which belonged to him. The accused made a statement, saying that she was sick of life, owing to her being ill for the last four years. The accused pleaded guilty, and his Worship, convicted her and sentenced her to one day's simple imprisonment.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.

In the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Lyons, placed one Robert Teadon, a European with the offence of travelling without a ticket from Lucknow to Bombay, under section 112, and 113, of the Railway Act. His Worship ordered that the accused be sent to the District Magistrate, Lucknow, for trial.

SENTENCED FOR HOUSE BREAKING.

In the Magazon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Inspector Newby charged one Bapoo Rama, with committing house breaking and theft in the house of one Vishram Bicaji.

It appears that the complainant resides at Grant Road, and yesterday, at about 4 p.m., the complainant locked his room and went out. On returning at 11 p.m., he found his lock, two coats, and Rs. 33 in cash missing.

The accused was arrested at Sandhurst Road, with the property at about 10-30 p.m., and brought to the compainant's house, where the complainant identified the property as his.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship, convicted him, and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CONVICTION OF A POSTAL PEON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveria, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, Inspector Smith charged Nimaraya, a peon in the employ of the General Post Office, with theft of a coat belonging to another peon.

The accused was arrested in connection with a theft which had taken place at Bandra and in which police enquiries are going on. While investigating that case, the police found the coat in a parcel with the property in the Bandra case.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

He was further charged with exporting five tolas of *charas* without a license under the Abkari Act. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15-8 in default 10 days' further imprisonment.

THE NEW C-IN-C.

PUBLIC WELCOME AT DELHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI. Mar. 9.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff arrived at Delhi this morning and was accorded a public welcome at the railway station all the military officers were present at the station, among whom were Major-Generals Birdwood, Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Hon. Mr. Michael, Major-General Anderson and Generals Aylmer, Banbury and Offley Shore, Colonel Maxwell and Captains Tod and Benson A. D. C's., the guard-of-honour was furnished by the Rifle Brigade. A salute of seventeen guns was fired, and a Gazette Extraordinary was issued announcing that General Duff had assumed the command with effect from the 7th instant.

VI EREGAL LOD E NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Hore-Ruthven, Miss Leigh and staff (Capt. Muir and Capt. Astor), arrived back this morning from Meerut.

His Excellency Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-chief, accompanied by Capt. Vernon, arrived at Viceregal Lodge this morning as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Lady Harnam Singh and Bibi Amrit Kaur arrived this morning.

RITUAL MURDER IN BENGAL

WIFE SACRIFICED FOR WORSHIPPING KALI.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

A case of ritual murder is reported from Burdwan in which a husband sacrificed his wife in a religious frenzy of the worship of the Goddess Kali.

Pashupati Mandal is an inhabitant of the village of Gobindpur in the district of Burdwan. On a new moon night he was seen squatting on the dead body of his wife in the cremation ground of the village. The whole of the following day he was engaged in worshipping Kali on the dead body, but the villagers dared not disturb him. At nightfall they informed the chowkidar when Pashupati decamped. Subsequently he was arrested and tried on a charge of murder. The jury returned a verdict of murder, but thought the accused was not in his senses. The Sessions Judge sent him to the lock-up for safe custody and reported the matter of the accused's sanity to the Local Government.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

JOCKEYS AND THE TOTALISATOR.

In a casual examination and assessment of the statistics of the racing season just closed, it has been ascertained that the Indian jockeys have produced better dividends on the Tote than their European confreres, as will be seen by the following analysis and aggregates, which cover the mounts of the leading jockeys, each time they have been backed for win and place:—

	Mounts.	W. & P. Rs.	Dividends. Received.	Results +	Results —
Brown	84	1,680	1,350	—	330
Ruiz	50	1,000	1,260	260	—
Pratt	91	1,820	1,420	—	400
Ferguson	62	1,240	1,680	440	—
		5,740	5,710	700	730
Purtoo Singh	89	1,780	1,670	—	110
Zamil	64	1,280	2,900	1,620	—
Mujeed	63	1,260	1,820	560	—
Kalkhusru	60	1,200	2,850	1,650	—
		5,520	9,240	3,830	110

If, therefore, the leading European and Indian jockeys above named had been backed on every mount for win and place, the actual result for the season would have been Rs. 3,690 on a maximum lay out of Rs. 11,260 or a return of 32.77 per cent. on the capital so invested, assuming that to be the amount that would have been required But it will easily be seen that a sum of about Rs. 1,000 would be more than sufficient to carry out the system.

In a scrutiny of the figures, it will be seen, however, that while the European jockeys come out with *plus* 700 and *minus* 730 or a deficit of 30, the Indian jockeys come out with *plus* 3,830 and a *minus* of only 110 or a surplus of 3,720, which would indicate the advisability of backing exclusively the Indians; but this is rendered undesirable because, if the four Indians were only backed, the capital employed would have to be larger, in that while the Indians produced larger dividends at longer intervals, the Europeans produced smaller dividends with greater frequency and thus helped to keep the capital employed sufficiently liquid, employing a smaller capital.

The alternative has been adopted of taking only the events that made up the terms races of the five big meetings, which it was expected would favour the Europeans, but under those circumstances also the Indians have the best of it—31 against 10 per cent., (big meeting only) thus:—

Europeans and Indians together	3,860	4.528 or 668	
Indians only	1.360	1,782 or 4.2	
Difference	2,500	2,746	246

which represents (5,520 to 3,720) 67 per cent.

It should be stated that the figures were not gone into for any other purpose than that of ascertaining the best course to adopt in backing jockeys instead of horses, but the results have grown so remarkable that they will no doubt interest our sporting readers, for whose benefit we give them. On the other hand, the preponderance of stake-money would, it is believed, be largely in favour of the European jockeys; while it has become apparent that their Indian confreres are able to render an excellent account of themselves.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

ST. XAVIER'S H. SCHOOL (8) BEAT F. AND P. H. SCHOOL (0).

The St. Xavier's gained a run away victory over their opponents in the semi-final game of the Junior Aga Khan Tournament. Their superiority was very evident from the start and they were able to score five goals during the first half hour. The second period was as uninteresting as the first. The St. Xavier's contented themselves with adding another three goals to their score when they might have easily improved their position still further.

B. E. S., H. SCHOOL (0) DRAW WITH NEW H. SCHOOL (0).

The second semi-final game was of a higher order. Both teams played a strong game throughout and though no result was arrived at after extra time was allowed, the B. E. S. School appeared to show the better form throughout. Both in defence and attack they did well, the forwards in particular showing a deal of combination but they proved slow and weak in front of goal. The back division of the New High School played excellently, but their front division showed poor combination and seldom became very dangerous.

The game will be re-played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground this evening.

ALDERSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

GAME ENDS IN A DRAW.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 9.

The Dorsets and R. F. A. from Kirkee met in the final of the Alderson Hockey Tournament this evening when a magnificient game was witnessed by a crowd of enthusiastic spectators. The Gunners opened the attack and in less than a minute scored. From that moment the two teams fought out the issue with vigour and determination till the Dorsets equalized. Five minutes each way was played but no further scoring resulted. The game ended accordingly in a tie of 1 goal.

BOXING AT SYDNEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SYDNEY, Mar. 9.

Milburn Taylor knocked out Herd McCoy of Victoria in the eighteenth round in a contest here which was one of the best ever witnessed in the Stadium.

LAWN TENNIS.

FINAL OF THE SINGLES.

FYZEE WINS.

There were a very large number at the Queen's Road Courts yesterday evening when the final of the Singles took place between Dr. Fyzee and Mr. Rangarao. Opinions differed as to what would be the result, but the majority thought that the steadiness of the holder of 1912, Fyzee, would tell in his favour. In this they were correct, though the younger player made a good fight of it at the last. On starting Rangarao began so well that it looked likely that he would have a fairly easy time of it as he got his opponent on the run, but then Fyzee steadied up and after the second game never looked otherwise than a winner. He was very hard to pass and got at the ball well whenever his opponent showed as though he had him beaten, and this made Rangarao over anxious to get the ball out with the result that he sent the ball out rather often. He was unfortunate in the number of times that he just hit the tape at the top of the net; and with a bit of luck in this direction would have made a much closer thing of it. After losing the first two games, Fyzee went right away to set, and by getting to 5-0 in the second took no less than eleven games in succession. On the whole the final was not as exciting as one might have expected, as though Rangarao made a great effort at the end, it came at a time when the result was somewhat of a foregone conclusion. There were great hopes that a third set would be necessary, but Fyzee's steadiness again told and he deservedly holds the Western India Amateur Championship for the second time, as well as making up for the disappointment of losing in the Doubles, with the Mixed Doubles still to be discussed to-day.

Fyzee started by serving, and put over a double fault, Rangarao hitting out but then placing very well, got his opponent on the run and with two fine shots down the side lines won the game. In his service also, Rangarao was successful, opening with two good rallies and terminating with two most clever places down the side lines. The first point of Fyzee's serve was hard fought, but then Rangarao twice found the net and had a love game scored against him. Opening the next, Rangarao was on the defensive, but he forced his opponent away and with a clever over-head shot took the point. After this he over-did the amount of 'cut' he tried to get on the ball and "two—all" was called. Fyzee started with another double fault, but he soon made up for this, and with very fine placing after forcing the other to one side went to the lead. He easily took Rangarao's serve, and won a love game off his own, the eighth showing Rangarao with bad judgment, which meant another love game against him, the set thus going to Fyzee.

Opening the second set, Rangarao again got Fyzee on the run, but the latter got up after being behind at 0-40, and "deuce" was called twice Rangarao missing good chances of decisive shots, which he hit into the net, and then sending out he lost the game. His own serve Rangarao lost without scoring a point, and he had every appearance of being well beaten. He got in two nice bits of placing in the next, but after that found the net time after time and 3-0 was called against him. Ball volleying, at which he has been so good in former games, lost him his own serve and when he went up to the net Fyzee was able to pass him, the score now being 5-0 and a comparative walk over likely. Here, however, Rangarao made a great effort, and some of his strokes were really good, keeping up long rallies and terminating them with pretty shots along the side lines. Fyzee coming up to the net had the better of the earlier portion of the game, but then Rangarao passed him cleverly and got to "deuce." and by driving Fyzee into a corner forced him to hit out and took his first game of the set. He was again brilliant in the next and found the corner of the court time after time, which he also did in the eighth and took it easily. In Fyzee's serve his opponent twice hit out, but then there was a very good rally, Rangarao forcing him to the back of the court, coming up to the net and smashing. Fyzee served a double fault and then there was another long rally, Rangarao working his way up to the net once more and placing away out of reach. With only 4-5 against him, it looked as though Rangarao might bring off a sensational recovery. After a very long rally Fyzee found the net and Rangarao led at 30-0, but then his places went just out twice and with two smart bits of placing by Fyzee the latter went to game, set and match.

It was quite a good finish, but there was the feeling that the winner had the issue in safe keeping from the third game onwards. Rangarao is still a very young player and has time to gain the experience he needs, to say nothing of cutting the ball far too much on all occasions. Fyzee is an ideal Tournament player, very steady and with a sound knowledge of what sort of game to play to beat certain opponents.

Result:—

Dr. Fyzee beat Mr. Rangarao, 6-2, 6-4.

An exhibition game was played between Mr. England and Mrs. Kidd and Mr. Naoroji and Mrs. Reynolds. It took some time for the latter to find their form, and the former took the first four games. Then, however, Naoroji at the net and Mrs. Reynolds with a wonderful amount of power behind her back line drives managed to pull up a bit. They nearly came up level, but after a game in which "deuce" was called eight times they lost the set. In the second Mrs. Kidd was at first not as sound as she had been at the start, when she showed up wonderfully well. She and England went after one-all to 3-1, and 4-2, then the others drew up to 5-all and led at 6-5. New, however, England and Mrs. Kidd won three games in succession, and the set, winning at 6-4, 8-6.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The final of the Mixed Doubles taked place to-day between Mr. England and Mrs. Reynolds and Dr. Fyzee and Lady Tata.

An exhibition game will be played, probably between Dr. Fyzee and Mr. Chinmulgand and Messrs. Naoroji and Rangarao.

Full results of the Singles are:—

SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Yamamasu, Boyes and N. Naoroji, Byes, Portlock beat Clavocoressi, Kesava Mudaliar beat Fletcher, Nicholson beat Bhagwat. Rangarao beat Ghandi, J. Naoroji beat Bhadkamkar Engineer beat Gunjikar, James beat Frye, Mehta beat Karve. Fyzee beat Hogg, Doctor, England, Sherbrooke and Chimulgand, Byes.

SECOND ROUND.

Yamasu beat Boyes, N. Naoroji beat Portlock, Kesava Mudaliar beat Nicholson, Rangarao beat J. Naoroji, Engineer beat James, Fyzee beat Mehta, England beat Doctor, Chimulgand beat Sherbrooke.

THIRD ROUND.

Yamamasu beat N. Naoroji, Rangarao beat Kesava Mudaliar, Fyzee beat Engineer, England beat Chinmulgand.

SEMI-FINALS.

Fyzee beat England. Rangarao beat Yamamasu.

FINAL.

Fyzee beat Rangarao, 6-2, 6-4.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

FOURTH ROUND RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The following are the results of the matches in the fourth round of the Football Association Cup:—

Sheffield Wednesday (0) Aston Villa (1); Liverpool (2) Queen's Park Rangers (1); Sunderland (0) Burnley (0); Manchester City (0) Sheffield United (0).

The following is the draw for the semi-final round of the Cup:—

Aston Villa v. Liverpool at Tottenham and Manchester City, or Sheffield United, v. Sunderland, or Burnley, on the Manchester United's ground if the Sheffield United are victorious, otherwise at Blackburn.

A DERBY FAVOURITE.

RUMOUR ABOUT THE TETRARCH CONTRADICTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The "Sportsman" says that none of the statements respecting The Tetrarch has been issued by anyone immediately connected with the stable and that Captain McCalmont is too good a sportsman to leave the public in ignorance should any announcement be necessary. The fact that The Tetrarch cantered six furlongs on Saturday proves that there is no immediate ground for alarm.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

OPENING DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 9.

The Divisional Rifle Meeting was informally opened on the Wanowrie rifle range this morning with snap shooting from 8 a.m., to 4 p.m., and team matches in the afternoon.

The arrangements on the range this year are on an eminently businesslike scale and savours more of a camp at manoeuvres than anything else. No opportunity for leisure is afforded to the competitors who are required to recollect that no chance of pot-hunting exists. Major Robinson, 117th Maharattas, is Secretary, Lieut. G. Thompson Assistant Secretary, Capt. Potter, Statistical Officer and Captain Radcliffe, Ranger Officer. Under their guidance, the success of the Meeting is assured.

In match 1, British and Indian, the target was exposed for snap-shooting for four seconds, one shot only being fired at each exposure. The individual shooting went on under a scorching sun but in the afternoon, when the heat was less oppressive, the attack practice in match 17 commenced. The Cameron Highlanders entered no fewer than eight teams for this, the Dorsets four, the Sherwood Foresters three, in addition to the wings of the Oxford and Bucks and Norfolks, one each.

The Indian teams competing include 105th Maharattas, 20th Infantry, 3rd Sappers and miners, 117th Maharattas and 120th Infantry. Two teams at a time advanced down the range at the double, each being represented by a similar number of falling plates in front of the other. As each plate was knocked over, the corresponding number of the opposing team became a casualty distance—600, 500, 400, 300 and 200 yards. At the end of several ties the 105th won and the third team of the 117th Maharattas were second. The result of the match for British teams has not yet been announced.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S CEMENT CONTRACT.

(Associated Press.)

Lahore, Mar. 9.

The Punjab Government has issued the following press communique:—

In view of the comments which have appeared in various newspapers regarding the agreement made between the Punjab Government and a London syndicate for the manufacture and purchase of cement, the copy of the agreement is being communicated to the press. The idea of manufacturing cement in the Punjab was started by Sir Louis Dane, but he had no share in any but the preliminary negotiations with the syndicate. The actual terms of the agreement were arranged by the present Lieutenant Governor with the previous approval of the Government of India. The agreement was signed on the 4th February, 1914.

Mr. C. W. Peake, Professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta, will be deputed to the Meteorological Office, Simla, for four months in this summer to study and improve the arrangements connected with the storm warning work in the Bay of Bengal.

THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.,
Represent
THE BEST CARS
DAIMLERS-FIATS-ROVERS-ARROL-JOHNSTONS
THE MOST POPULAR MOTOR CYCLE
TRIUMPHS.
THE MOST RELIABLE COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
Dennis, Daimler & Albion.
The best known Insurance
LLOYDS MOTOR CAR POLICY.

Repair -ACCESSORIES-TYRE, ETC
OF THE FINEST quality.

Head Office & Works: 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Showrooms & Garage: Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.
Branches:
LUCKNOW & CAWNPORE,
U. P.
Tel. 1134.
183 A.

IN POINT OF RATES,
POINT OF SECURITY,
POINT OF MANAGEMENT,
THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE
Company, Limited.
Stands on a strong basis. The requisit Deposit has been placed with the Govern ment of India, under the Indian Insurance Act of 1912. The Company has scheme uited a'ike to the rich and the poor.
Mr. G. S. MARATHEY, M.A., A.I.A., is the Manager and Actuary of the Company.
For further particulars apply to
The Secretaries,
The East and West Insce. Co., Ltd,
9, Bank Street,
BOMBAY, Fort.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Funds Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
Invested in Government Securities, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.
Intending Assurers are invited to compare the terms and conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA.
with those of any other Company
Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co
(INDIA) LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Sole Importers of the world-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.
KEROSINE BRANDS.
Shell case oil 150 deg.
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper.
The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

BRITAIN'S BEST
mall Car
10/12 H. P. **BELSIZE** 4 Cyl.
WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS
Rs. 4,850 SOLE GENTS HILL SAWYER & Co.
BOMBAY.
DELHI.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.

"O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

HIGGINBOTTOM.—At the Mission Farm Bungalow, Allahabad, Feb. 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Higginbottom, a son.

MARRIAGE.

APOLLONATO—JACKSON.—Feb. 22nd, in the Greek Church, Calcutta, Spyro Apollonato to Bertha Mary daughter of Thomas Beldrey, London.

DEATH.

THOMPSON.—At Lucknow, Feb. 21st John, aged 1 year, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thompson of Mussoorie.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
British Citizenship	6
"The Bombay Gazette"	6
Lord Murray and Marconis	6
DAY BY DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The Ulster Statement	7
Disastrous Fire	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Imperial Council	9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Lord Willingdon and Education	7
Wilson College Day	7
Bombay Corporation	8
Bombay S. P. C. K.	8
BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS	5
LEGAL NEWS.	
Bombay Police Courts	5
High Court Cases	10
The Cause List	10
SHIPPING	3
COMMERCIAL AND WEATHER	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
From a Turkish Harem	11
SPORTING NEWS.	
Lawn Tennis	5
Hockey	5
Bombay Races	5
Other Sporting News	5
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Spring Fashions	11
King's Levee	11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 10, 1914.

BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

The South African Government have not apparently finished with their deportations yet. To-day Reuter informs us that another member of the Trades Hall garrison has been banished. The reason given, however, is his past bad record, and Reuter specifically states that he is not being deported on account of the part he has taken in the Labour troubles. This, of course, is absurd. We presume that everybody in South Africa with a previous bad record is not to be deported, in order to secure a population composed of people with stainless characters; so, that, at the least, it may be assumed that the man would not have been the victim of this arbitrary treatment if he had not taken part in Labour troubles. However that may be, it is clear that, encouraged by the immunity it has enjoyed in regard to its exercise of Martial Law and the previous deportations, the Union Government regards itself as free to continue to defy the established principles of British citizenship. We confess that we are unable to regard such a state of affairs with the equanimity or indifference which seems so widely to prevail at Home. Unless some definite agreement can be come to as to the extent to which the traditional principles of freedom are to be recognised throughout the Empire, we fear that the day must come when the question will have to be solved by a breaking-up of the Empire.

The recent debate on the Labour amendment to the Address raising the question of Imperial responsibility for Martial Law in South Africa has left an unpleasant impression behind it. Everyone of course knew that the amendment would be rejected by a very large majority, but it was hardly expected that the Colonial Secretary's disavowal of the right of the Imperial Government to make representations on the subject would be as absolute as it was. For the future it seems, for the white man and the Britisher, as for the black and the Indian, there is no such thing as British citizenship. A Dominion Government can banish any member or members of the community whom it finds a hindrance to its policy, and, if the Indemnity Bill now before the South African Parliament goes through, as apparently it will do, make the banishment perpetual. The way in which the Labour amendment was, drafted was, of course, in some measure responsible for the unsatisfactory result. By asking that the Governor-General's consent to the Indemnity Bill should be reserved till a judicial inquiry had been instituted into the circumstances under which Martial Law had been instituted in the Colony, it allowed the Colonial Secretary to take the strong ground that it was impossible to intervene in the domestic affairs of a self-governing Colony. On this the vast majority in the House, and ours, are agreed. But we doubt whether in the present state of opinion any other wording of the Amendment would have made a difference. At the same time there seemed to be a failure on the part of the House of Commons, with a few exceptions, to realise that it is not South African only but Imperial interests that are in question. Apart from the point that the nine deportees now in England have been dumped there without reference to their own records,—not too good according to General Smuts,—or the desires and interests of the Motherland, there is the much more important fact—of which the friends of liberty in England have never lost sight—that oppressive and arbitrary action on the part of the South African, or of any other Dominion Government if condoned and confirmed as this is to be, cannot be without its effects on public liberties in the Mother Country. As to the position of the King's representative in South Africa it becomes little more than a name if the position as stated by the Colonial Secretary is to be accepted. Lord Gladstone, Mr. Harcourt stated plainly, signed the proclamation of Martial Law on the advice of his resposible Ministers, and, having done so, was not informed of the deportations until they had taken place. The Secretary for the Colonies is satisfied with this position, but it does not by any means accord with the opinion of the latest authorities in regard to his prerogative and responsibility. Mr. Keith in his "Responsible Government in the Dominions" has the following:—

"It must be remembered that a Governor is entitled to take the same close interest in political events as the Sovereign in this country, that he is entitled to the fullest confidence of his Minister, *that he is entitled to be informed at once of any important decisions* taken by his Cabinet, and that he has the right to discuss with the utmost freedom any such proposals. He can point out objections, he can give advice, he can deprecate measures, he can secure important alterations, *but always at the price of remaining behind the scenes.*"

One need not doubt the reasons put forward for Lord Gladstone's resignation, but it would be foolish to pretend that his return home could be other than welcome to him, bringing to an end, as it will do, a situation which for him must have been as embarrassing as difficult.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

We learn with regret that "The Bombay Gazette" is no more. We understand that after the last issue had appeared on Sunday the Directors met and decided to wind up the concern. The disappearance of the "Bombay Gazette" is the disappearance of a landmark which has stood the stress of many storms for 123 years, for it was in 1791 that this historic journal was first established under the editorship of Mr. Macklin who directed its fortunes for nineteen years until 1810, when its control was transferred to Mr. Fearon. This gentleman, however, did not hold the reins for long and was succeeded by Mr. Adolphus Pope, of whom very little is known except that he was Sheriff of Bombay in 1820. Those were troublous times for newspapers in this country and an English journalist who dared be frank and outspoken stood as little chance of being permitted to pursue the even tenor of his way undisturbed as those who are called seditious do to-day. The history of those days speaks of more than one who was deported from the country on the direct and sole intervention of the Governor-General, and not always because their writings contravened whatever law may then have existed. For example, there is the case of Mr. James Silk Buckingham, Editor of the "Calcutta Journal," who was silently and secretly removed from his residence in Calcutta at the instance of Mr. John Adam, the acting Governor-General, in 1823 and placed on board a homeward bound vessel because he wrote in somewhat ribald fashion of the chaplain of the Church of Scotland who had been advanced from his sacred post in the Christian ministry to be Superintendent of Stationery. It was held by the authorities of those days that it was undesirable that anything that reflected disadvantageously on the European community should appear in the newspaper press. Much the same fate befell Mr. Fair who succeeded Mr. Pope as Editor of "The Bombay Gazette" in 1821. Mr. Fair indulged in some remarkably outspoken comment regarding affairs and events of that day, and, in one article in particular, it appears that he caused very serious displeasure to Sir Edward West, who was then Recorder of the City. Indeed, throughout the early half of the nineteenth century "The Bombay Gazette" by supporting the missionary movement was frequently in hot water, and when it actually championed Dr. John Wilson, the foremost Scottish missionary of his time, and after whom the well-known Arts College in Bombay was named, the Parsi community in the City boycotted the paper. It appears that Dr. Wilson secured the conversion of two Parsi boys to Christianity regarding which considerable trouble ensued.

In 1840 the paper changed hands and its new proprietors promptly rechristened it and the "Gentleman's Gazette" came into existence. It is not surprising to us to know to-day that that name lasted only a year. The old name was again restored and the editorial control passed into other hands. The new Editor was Mr. John Connon, curiously enough another name that has been perpetuated in a great educational institution in Bombay. Mr. Connon gave up a great deal of his time and money to charitable causes and educational work; and later on when he was appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay it was a splendid tribute to his character, that, when he found that one of the three interests in which he was concerned had to be sacrificed, he clung to his philanthorpy and gave up his journalistic venture. But not for long however. Mr. J. M. Maclean, who afterwards represented Cardiff in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest, came out to Bombay in 1859 to relieve Mr. Connon; but Mr. Maclean only occupied the editorial chair for a year and Mr. Connon came back and edited the paper till 1863 when he sold the concern to Messrs. Maclean and Sharman. The change in ownership marked a change in the prosperity of the historic journal. It began to exercise a powerful influence on local affairs, and for a prolonged period was a prominent factor in civic politics. To a great extent it was instrumental in effecting the reconstruction of Bombay and certainly assisted to direct the improvements which followed the demolition of the old Fort, and the clearing out of many dismal features of the old city.

It is on record that at that time the list of contributors of the "Gazette" contained the names of many men of mark, notably, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. Anstey, Sir George Birdwood, and Mr. Lockwood Kipling. Mr. Maclean, too, played a great part in the foundation of the Bombay Municipal Corporation of which for many years he was an active member. In 1880 he sold "The Bombay Gazette" to Mr. Gratton Geary, who followed his predecessor's policy in local affairs and was also a member of the Corporation. After Mr. Geary's death his widow, who still survives, conducted the paper with Mr. George C. Plinston until 1906, when it was purchased by a local syndicate, and its price was reduced from four annas to one anna. Last year Mr. J. E. Woolacott, a distinguished English journalist, who had been for some time on the Calcutta "Statesman," took charge of the paper, Mr. Plinston having gone Home on leave. During Mr. Woolacott's brief charge of the paper it regained some of the vigour of its old days, and many had hoped that it was embarking on a fresh career of prosperity and utility. That hope, however, was not to be fulfilled and we think there will be general regret that so historic a journal has ended

LORD MURRAY AND MARCONIS.

The composition of the House of Lords Committee to enquire into the allegations in the Press against Lord Murray, which was recently announced, however authoritative and representative it may be, can hardly enjoy public confidence to the extent even to which the Select Committee of last session was accorded it. In the first place, the Government has declined to take any part in these proceedings, which they regard as having been closed by the House of Commons Committee. Secondly, after Lord Murray's personal statement in the Lords the other day, regarding his purchase of shares in the American Marconi Company, the bulk of the British public, whether Liberal or Unionist, must find it extremely difficult to reconcile their sense of justice with the further baiting of an honourable, although indiscreet, man. The appointment of the Committee, therefore, can only satisfy the mudlarks of the Press who have been pelting Lord Murray for months, and who, in spite of his frank statement in the Lords, are determined to hunt in corners and holes for more mud to throw at those concerned in the unfortunate Marconi transactions. Lord Murray, it will be remembered, admitted some things that were not wise, but that he did nothing which can be considered dishonourable is clear. There was no suggestion of corruption in his dealings in American Marconis or other shares. Indeed, there was nothing in them so questionable in point of discretion or delicacy as the retention by several members of the last Conservative Government of interests in companies seeking contracts with the Government of which they were members. This laxity in matters of Ministerial participation in the profits of contracts with Government is no party matter, and concerns Conservatives as well as Liberals. For this reason it seems desirable that, when a frank admission of errors of judgment has been made, the matter should be allowed to rest. It is to be noted that Lord Lansdowne, the Unionist leader in the Lords, met Lord Murray's explanation with much courtesy and acknowledged that its frankness had commanded general sympathy. Lord Crewe said whatever tact could suggest to him for the assistance of both Lord Murray and Lord Lansdowne, but it was reserved for Lord Ampthill to declare that Lord Murray's conduct had been "dishonourable to Parliament." Lord Ampthill, for whom we have great respect, doubtless, felt Lord Murray's conduct as such, but that is just what moderate men of all parties have agreed it was not, and we think Lord Ampthill has not been strong enough to resist the influence of the dark imputations to which he repeatedly alluded as having been made. Lord Ampthill has, however, for the moment succeeded in getting his Committee, and though the enquiry cannot be personally agreeable to Lord Murray and somewhat embarassing to the Liberal Government inasmuch as it is sure to reopen old sores not quite healed, we have no doubt that the Committee's finding will exonerate Lord Murray of the sordid blame so persistently sought to be attached to him by his detractors.

DAY BY DAY.

The Ulster Proposals.

The other day we were assured that Mr. Asquith's proposals for Ulster were to be in the direction of "inclusion" with the option of "exclusion" after a certain period. To-day we are told that the papers are agreed in forecasting that the offer will be made to exclude for a period of three years any Ulster counties voting in favour thereof. Should the plan of the Cabinet prove to be "exclusion" it is exceedingly unlikely that "Ulster" would be taken to mean anything more than the four north-eastern counties. It is apt to be forgotten by political disputants that these nine counties, while they return 16 Unionist members, send 17 supporters of Home Rule to Westminister. If the one City of Belfast were excluded there would be a Nationalist majority in the province, and Mr. Redmond the other day estimated that of the total population of the four counties 37 per cent. were Home Rulers. It is not difficult to agree with him, therefore, that simply to exclude Ulster from an Irish Parliament affords no permanent solution of the problem. Should the event prove that no better solution can be devised satisfactory to both parties, it is likely that the arrangement will be made subject to revision at the end of a fixed term of years by of a referendum of the inhabitants. However, in the course of a few hours we shall be in possession of the details of Mr. Asquith's proposals.

Actuary's Report on Insurance Companies.

Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, Actuary to the Government of India has issued a Return showing statements of accounts and abstracts of Acturial Reports in respect of Life Insurance companies doing business in British India. This Return is the first of its kind and will be of much interest and use to the companies concerned as well as the public. We note from the Return, that the total amount of investments of Indian companies is nearly six crores of rupees. During the period to which the accounts published relate, ordinary life assurance policies for nearly 3¼ crores of rupees were issued by Indian life assurance companies and the total sums assured under policies remaining in force at the end of the period was about 21 crores of rupees. It is satisfactory to find that over three quarters of this sum was under endowment assurance policies which provide for payment of the sum assured at the end of a stipulated period, or at the death of the life assured if it occur previously—thereby making provision against old age, as well as against early death. A comparison of the figures with those of the previous year, so far as they are available, indicate a considerable increase both in the amount of insurances granted each year, as well as in the total sums assured remaining in force at the end of the period. As companies which transact business both in the United Kingdom and in India are not required by the Act to submit particulars of the amount of business they do each year in India, it is not possible to give particulars of the total insurance business done in this country. Mr. Meikle's Return is priced at Rs. 3-4 and may be had from the Government Press, Calcutta.

Justice and the "Common Informer."

Sir Stuart Samuel, Liberal M.P. for Whitechapel, has been ordered by Mr. Justice Rowlatt to pay to a "common informer" the sum of £13,000 as penalty for having sat and voted in the House of Commons while the firm of Samuel Montagu and Co., of which he was a member, were under contract with the India Office for the supply of silver. The "Daily News" describes the result as the final touch of absurdity. Here is an Act, of 1802 passed when circumstances were wholly different. Here also is a contract which was admittedly advantageous to the Indian taxpayer and to the Government—which has, in other words, saved the Indian revenue from the unnecessary payment of something like half a million of money. It was, in fact, entered into to protect the State from exploitation, and, had the firm been a limited liability company and Sir Stuart Samuel a director there would have been no ground of action. The interest would not have been less direct, but no one would have dreamed of subjecting him to this monstrous fine or to the costs and vexation of protracted legal proceedings. Nor is this all. Sir Stuart Samuel has already resigned his seat and been re-elected by his constituents. Two previous actions by "common informers" have failed on legal points. And now there comes along a third who succeeds in establishing a claim to damages which, if they have been sustained at all, have been sustained by the whole body of the public.

The Value of Clothes.

The "Spectator," in the course of a lengthy review of the life of the late Dr. T. L. Pennell, "of the Afghan Frontier," directs attention to the fact that this well-known missionary wore Indian dress because, as he himself put it, he was enabled thereby to "realise more vividly what treatment is often meted out to Indians, and how they feel under it." The rest of the quotation is equally noteworthy:—

No doubt one reason why Indian Christians are so largely adopting Western dress is that they find they receive much more courtesy, especially when travelling by rail. I had occasion to make some enquiries in the office at Batala station. I might have drummed my heels on the threshold till I was tired, had I not been fortunate in meeting an Indian friend wearing English dress who walked in without diffidence though when I attempted to follow him I was met with a push and a "nikalijao" ("get out."). Again, visiting the cemetery at Lucknow, an Indian in coat and trousers walked in unchalleged, while no protestations availed to induce the doorkeeper to admit me in my Sadhu dress.

China's Finances.

In regard to China's finances, optimistic references to which have just been made in London by Mr. Chen-Chin-Tao, China's financial representative, it is of interest to note that the largest foreign investor, so far, has been Great Britain. The latest statistics are given by "the Japan Mail" as follows:—

	Central Loan, Yen.	Local Loan. Yen.
Great Britain	371,543,230	23,380,000
Germany	240,763,230	16,000,000
France	147,837,361	4,620,000
Russia	108,837,361	—
Belgium	29,066,666	210,000
U. S. A.	16,000,000	37,380,000
Japan	69,670,000	2,420,000
Other countries.	—	—
Total	643,154,840	11,870,000

Restoration of Westminster Hall.

Westminster Hall has for some time past been in the hands of the Office of Works restorers, but we learn from the "Architectural Review" that the committee of experts called in to supervise the operations have not yet decided upon a definite plan of restoration. The most precious part of the Hall, and therefore the object of greatest solicitude, is, of course, the hammer-beam roof, with its carved angles, undoubtedly, adds our contemporary, the finest example of open Gothic work in the kingdom. Fuller's allusion to its "cobwebless beams" recalls the familiar tradition that these were constructed of a particular wood (Irish oak) in which spiders could not live; but it is evident to-day that the spider's absence has been the beetle's opportunity, for what the roof is suffering from is the ravages of the latter insect, combined with dry rot. Happily it is believed that the hammer-beams and rafters can be repaired without much injury to their structure or ornament.

Arab Owners' Petition.

Apropos of the suggestion thrown out yesterday by our racing correspondent, we hear the Arab owners addressed a petition to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club last Sunday, asking for an extra day's racing, enclosing at the same time a second petition to be forwarded to Government. From what we can gather, this request of the Arab owners did not meet with the approval of one of the Stewards, and as the authority of this gentleman is paramount, there is little likelihood of anything further being heard of the matter. Owing to one of the worst seasons on record, the Arab importers generally have had a disastrous time, not more than about ten per cent. of their season's importations having been disposed of as yet. The community therefore is not in the best of humours just at the moment, and if this application is shelved on the Club's initiative, without the representation being submitted to Government, it is quite on the cards the Arab gentlemen will withhold a good deal of their customary support from the Poona Meeting in the nature of a reprisal, which, if it materialises, will seriously jeopardise the success of the Deccan fixture.

ITALIAN CABINET.

DEFECTION OF RADICAL SUPPORTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The newspapers announce that owing to the defection of the Radical supporters of the Government, who are desirous of democratic reforms, and now that the questions connected with the occupation of Tripoli are closed, the Government will resign on Tuesday.

TRADE IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

DECREE FOR FREE TRANSIT OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Mar. 9.

The Minister for Colonies announces that the decree opening the hinterland of Angola to free transit of foreign merchandize will not be enforced until the detailed regulations have been framed.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, March 8.

The P. and O. s.s. China with the outward mails of the 24th instant left at 7 p.m. for Bombay.

The P. and O. s. s. Malwa left at 5 p.m., with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE ULSTER STATEMENT.

EARLY RUSH FOR SEATS.

NOT A VACANT SPACE.

LEADERS RECEIVE AN OVATION.

MR. REDMOND SPOKESMAN FOR NATIONALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

There was a rush from eight o'clock this morning onwards on the part of members of the Commons to appropriate seats in the House in order to hear Mr. Asquith's statement regarding Ulster.

The Nationalist members of the House of Commons unanimously decided at a conference that Mr. Redmond should express their views in the Home Rule debate.

The House of Commons was even more crowded to-day, than when the Home Rule Bill itself was introduced. There was not a vacant space anywhere. The Archbishop of Canterbury and other prominent peers, including Lord Stamfordham, the King's Private Secretary, were in the Peers' Gallery.

On entering the House, Mr. Asquith received an ovation from the Ministerialists, as did Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson from the Opposition.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The newspapers to-day, as for several days past, are full of the talk regarding Mr. Asquith's pronouncement to-day on the subject of Home Rule. The forecasts practically agree that the offer will be made to exclude for a period of three years any Ulster counties voting in favour thereof.

CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

The Unionists seem to think that the Ulsterites will not accept this, while some point out that there is a likelihood of the Catholic minorities in Ulster objecting to the exclusion to which the Catholic hierarchy is understood to be strongly opposed. The Liberals also fear that a powerful section of the Conservative party is determined to reject the offer. There is also a story that the action by some members of the House of Lords relating to the Army Annual Bill will be revived.

AMENDMENT OF "DIEHARDS."

The "Daily Chronicle" says that some "Diehards" are planning to insert an amendment prohibiting the use of troops in Ulster, and that there is reason to believe that the Cabinet is taking steps to prepare for this eventuality.

THE DEPORTEES

MR. BAIN AT MANCHESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

The South African deportee, Mr. Bain, speaking at Manchester declared that steps were being taken to exhort the Labourites and Socialists everywhere in the colonies to make a common cause and form a deputation to wait upon the Government of South Africa and show the power of organised labour. If reason did not prevaail, there was another way which could be forced upon the workers, that of violence and bloodshed. It would not be the fault of the workers and would be infinitely better than tame submission.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The Club is a very exclusive one. The damage amounts to a million dollars. The building is now a mass of bricks and twisted iron. The number of dead will not be known until the debris has been cleared away. When the fire-brigade arrived, the entire building was in flames and men and women were jumping to the street from all floors above the fourth. A score escaped by jumping to the roofs of the smaller buildings adjoining that of the Club.

ANOTHER DEPORTATION.

ALLEGATION OF SEVEN SERIOUS CRIMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, March 8.

A member of the garrison, which held the Trades Hall in Johannesburg during the troubles in January, will be deported to-morrow. There are seven serious crimes on the man's record including a conviction for selling intoxicating drink to the natives. He is being deported on account of his previous life, not because he participated in the labour troubles.

LORD WILLINGDON AND EDUCATION.

SPEECHES AT THE ELPHINSTONIAN DINNER.

THE BED-ROCK OF BRITISH RULE.

As already briefly reported the second annual dinner of the Elphinstonian Society took place on Saturday night in the Common Room of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, when about 140 Elphinstonians sat down to dinner. Mr. Wilkinson, Principal of the College, presided, while among the distinguished guests present was H. E. Lord Willingdon. Among the Elphinstonians present were:—

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Sir T. B. Nariman; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad; Sardar Davar K. E. Mody; Mr. H. A. Wadia; Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Mr. M. M. Kama; Mr. J. D. Bharda; Mr. K. B. Marzlean; Mr. H. M. Cama; Mr. B. J. Desai; Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia; the Sardar of Ichal Karanji; Mr. J. M. Framji Patel; Mr. J. D. F. Karaka; Mr. K. C. Lalkaka; Mr. J. Nissim; Mr. G. S Rao; Mr. Rustom N. Wachaghandhy, and others.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who on rising to address the assembly was loudly cheered, then gave the toast of the chief guest of the evening, H. E. Lord Willingdon. Sir Pherozeshah said:

As one of the oldest and perhaps as some candid friends would like to suggest, one of the most antiquated Elphinstonians now in existence, I am called upon to propose the toast of our honoured and distinguished guest of this evening, His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the Bombay University. (Loud Cheers). We are grateful beyond measure to His Lordship for his presence here on this occasion, a presence which we have learned to realize brightens up with inspiring hope and kindly sympathy every function on which it is bestowed (cheers). But there are deeper and more serious reasons for our thankfulness. I remember that, just about 25 years ago when His Excellency's great predecessor, Lord Reay came formally to instal this College in its present habitation I ventured to point out, in proposing a vote of thanks to him, that the cause of education,—of literary education as it has been the fashion to describe it with a shrug and a sneer, but which I prefer to call by its old-fashioned but true name of liberal education (cheers)—might be compared to a tempest tossed bark in mid-ocean. That comparison still holds good with regard to the education of which this College is the chief and the oldest seat in this Presidency. It can even be said that after a short lull, the gale has been blowing more fiercely than ever before. I say now what I said then, that the vessel is a stout vessel which will weather the storm (cheers). But it cannot but be a source of inexpressible relief, blended with a sense of security that we should have amongst us at this juncture one who, like His Lordship, has been reared and trained up in one of the great English public schools, and in one of those great seats of learning and of broad and liberal culture which have played so important a part in achieving the greatness of England and who can therefore realize what has been so well pointed out by Lord Morley and by Lord Haldane in some of their recent addresses, that specialization can be based, and most effectively and most honorably based on a preliminary foundation of broad and liberal culture (cheers).

AN ILLUSTRIOUS LIST.

But our thankfulness for His Lordship's presence does not end here. It is not a little gratifying to us that His Lordship's presence here to night enables us to add the name of one who has already won the affection and esteem of the people of this Presidency by repeated proofs of the deep and active interest and concern which he takes in everything conducive to their welfare progress and development in a variety of directions, (cheers.) to the long list of distinguished men whose connection with this College as promoters, founders, benefactors, or well-wishers is remembered and cherished by us with honour and respect. That list is an illustrious one. The memory of the great statesman from whom this College derives its name is reverendly enshrined in our hearts. (Loud cheering). In these days when we hear so much of "The Indian Peril" and the perils of education I cannot resist the temptation of repeating the story I have often repeated before—perhaps you will think it is to me like King Charles' head to poor uncle Dick,—which is related of him by General Briggs who served under him at the time of the second Mahratta War. "Finding in a corner of his tent one day," says General Briggs, "a pile of printed vernacular books, I asked him what they were meant for 'To educate the natives' said he, though it may be our high road back to Europe.' Then says General Briggs: "I told him that I wondered that he, as Governor of Bombay, should have set it on foot. He gravely replied 'we are bound under all circumstances to do our duty by them'" (cheers).

A DIVINE DISPENSATION.

It cannot for a moment be imagined that such a strong and sagacious statesman and administrator should have been indifferent to the question of the safety and stability of British rule in India. But we understand what he meant, that the path of duty was equally the path of glory and of wisdom (cheers). Our education has taught us that the integrity and stability of British rule is founded on a bed rock, the bed rock of the fact that it is indispensably essential for the circumstances, the needs, the requirements the necessities of the country, and that in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence the task is entrusted to it as the most suitable agency for moulding and guiding the lofty destinies of this great and magnificent land of ours. I have left myself no time to speak of the other great men connected with this College, particularly the great teachers who have left indelible marks on the lives and characters of so many of its students, such as Sir A. Grant, Drs. Wordsworth and Selby, Mr. Hawthornewaite, Mr. MacMillan and many others. I am sure it would do Your Excellency's heart good to hear, as I have heard and still hear, the warm expressions of attachment, love, and veneration with which these names are perpetually remembered by those who have been under their influence and teaching. That teaching has not been merely what is called secular, but of high moral and spiritual value. But I must leave this subject or I may never finish. I will content myself by quoting an observation I read only the other day in Lord Morley's speech at the Manchester University:—"I count those critics not wrong who say that Goldsmith with his Vicar does more for what is best and kindest in human nature than 100 preachers and 100 sermons." We are thankful to be able to add your Lordship's name to this illustrious roll as of one who trained in that great school of public life, the British Houses of Parliament, has already given proof of the high statesmanship. (Loud applause). I now ask you, Gentlemen, to drink cordially and enthusiastically the toast of our distinguished guest, H. E. Lord Willingdon.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency, who on rising to reply, was received with loud and continued cheering, said he had acquired the peculiar habit of asking likely speakers to furnish him with advance copies of their speeches so that he could be prepared with his reply. But he found himself in a predicament that night, for Sir Pherozeshah who had just delivered an eloquent and a learned speech on liberal education had flatly refused to oblige him with an advance copy of his oration (Loud laughter). He was faced with another difficulty, which was that only a few days ago he had rashly made a promise elsewhere that at the next Convocation of the University he would make a pretty long speech on matters educational which promise precluded him from expressing his views on education there that night. And yet another terrible prospect stared him in the face. As they knew, he was dining that week with the Municipal Corporators, when Sir Pherozeshah might again speak about him, and in that way compel him to make a speech in reply, without previously obliging him with an advance copy of his own speech on which he (His Excellency) could base his reply. He would therefore say very little that night (Laughter). He thanked Sir Pherozeshah for the generous words in which he had spoken about him. He would say this that he was determined to do his duty under any circumstances. (Loud cheering). They would always find him ready to do his best to promote the cause of literary and physical education, of which two he valued the latter highly. He had passed a very pleasant evening among them, who included many of his valued friends, whose help and advice had proved of undoubtedly great value to him in carrying on the administration of the Presidency, and he had learned to realise that this help would be greatly required by him in the future as well (Loud applause). His Excellency concluded by once more thanking those present for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health.

THE COLLEGE.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar giving the toast of the Elphinstone College referred to the long and distinguished roll of its principals, and especially to the late Sir Alexander Grant. He referred to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as the most distinguished living example of how good professors left the impress of their high and noble character on their pupils (Lord cheering).

Principal Wilkinson in reply said he did not propose to enter into a discussion with orators like Sir Pherozeshah or Sir Narayen as to the relative merits of literary and scientific education, but he ventured to say that in these days what they required most was the latter.

Mr. H. A. Wadia then toasted the Elphinstonian Society. He referred to the early days of his college life about forty years ago when he said the professors predicted the future greatness of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. (Loud cheering).

Professor C. V. Muller briefly replied.

Mr. J. Nissim gave the toast of the Dinner Committee and the Secretaries to which Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia replied.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy then proposed that H. E. Lord Willingdon be requested to become a patron of the Society.

This suggestion was cordially taken up by those present. His Excellency agreeing to become a patron said he did so with no small amount of relief for as he had now become an Elphinstonian himself he would not have to make a speech before them in future (Laughter).

"THE INDIAN PERIL."

"THE TIMES" AND THE JOURNALS THE SPOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

"The Times" in an editorial deprecates the minimising of anarchism in India. The paper remarks:—"Certain Anglo-Indian journals derided the recent articles in "The Times" on the "Indian Peril," saying that the country was smooth enough on the surface, but we should have thought that an attempt to kill the Viceroy does not confirm the suggestion of placidity."

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

TO BE FITTED ON NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.

H. M. battleship the Iron Duke will be put to sea on the 23rd instant fitted with two new anti-aircraft guns. This will be the first appearance of this type of gun in the Navy.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES PRESENT.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY.

The Wilson College Day was celebrated yesterday in the College Hall, Chowpatti, when the first part of the programme was devoted to the distribution of prizes. His Excellency, Lord Willingdon presided and accompanied by Lady Willingdon, arrived at 5 p.m. They were met by the Principal, Dr. Mackichan and conducted, amidst the cheers of a large gathering to the platform.

Dr. Mackichan in presenting the Report for the year prefaced his remarks by extending a heartly welcome to Their Excellencies. The celebration of the Wilson College Day had been organised three years ago, when Lord Sydenham, then Sir George Clarke presided. There were from one to two thousand graduates of the College. The readiness Their Excellencies had shown in accepting the invitation and their well-known sympathy with the people of India, added to the heartiness of their welcome. He then proceeded to give the history of the College. When it started it had 250 students, to-day there were 899. He felt that the great need of the day was not for more colleges, but the more adequately prepared students to enter the colleges provided. They had twenty-nine women university students, and their's was the first arts college in Bombay to admit lady students. They had a long roll of women graduates, who had subsequently taken medical, science and law degrees. Their admitting women into their colleges had meant no misgivings, or inconvenience. The men had benefited by the presence of the ladies in that it called out their courtesy. There was, however, a need for a women's college with a staff of women professors. During the last year those who were interested in the education of women in this country had drawn up plans for such a college, but they would not give up their practice of admitting lady students, until more satisfactory provision in their opinion had been provided.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Seven students were successful in the M. A. Examination, 85 in the B. A., of whom two were in the first class. 128 had passed the intermediate Arts, 7 the Intermediate Science, while 7 took the degree of B. Sc. 199 students had passed the first year College examination and in the previous examination 234 had been successful.

There were a large number of societies in the College. The Literary Society had been started 40 years ago, and besides there was a Science Circle, French Literary Circle, Sanskrit Circle, and a Lady Students' Library Society. These Societies were managed by the students themselves. A new Hall of Residence had been completed last year. Although it was completed in the middle of the College year it was filled immediately. There were 120 single rooms for students, and the hostel accomodation in all amounted to 200, but they yet had to refuse applications. It had cost two lakhs of rupees of which Rs. 76,000 had been contributed by the Government and Rs. 25,000 received from an Imperial grant. There was accomodation for a European member of the staff.

He also announced that Sir Shapurji had donated Rs. 10,000 for a new pavilion for the College Gymkhana ground in Chowpatti.

Lady Willingdon then distributed the prizes to the successful candidates in the Sports held on Saturday last, and to the successful students of the various classes.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

Lord Willingdon then addressed the gathering. He said: It may surprise you to hear from the Governor of Bombay that he has had during the last year many opportunities of addressing gatherings, those of old people, of middle-aged people, of comparatively youthful people, and very young people, in various parts of India during that period, but I do assure you that there is no gathering which appeals more to his mind than a gathering of young students who are fresh either from their triumphs or failures, in educational or physical exercises (applause). And there is another reason why I like addressing young students. I am an old college student myself, and I have often been in the same position as you students are (applause); I did not tell you whether it was the successful or the unsuccessful (laughter). I have been in your position also for this reason, that I have sat a very long time listening to a long lecture on how good I ought to be or how bad I ought not to be (laughter), when I have longed to go out into the fresh air. Therefore, as I have been an old college boy, I always know by young college friends will not want me to make a long speech, but will only require me to say something short and sharp, as they too, are longing to go out into the fresh air. I want to say this, that nothing gives Lady Willingdon and myself more real pleasure than to become acquainted with you young men, who are learning by your work in educational and physical exercise to take your place as citizens of this great country. It gives us pleasure also to congratulate the prize-winners for work well-done and nothing gives us more satisfaction than to express our sympathy with those who have not been successful. (Laughter).

Addressing Dr. Mackichan he said: Your address has been full of interest to me and to all of us. You have informed us that this college has had a life of eighty years, has done an enormous work in administering to the educational requirements of many thousands in this country. You tell us that you yourself for forty years have been intimately connected with this college. May I, as Governor, express to you the thanks of the Government for the splendid work you have done (applause). You told us of the many developments that have been taking place in this college. developments with regard to the number of pupils you have now and you had some years ago, the fact that your new Hall of Residence was quite full, although it was put up only a year ago, and then you go on to refer to what was needed. A very important matter. The question which you dealt with was the constant flow of students into colleges and their continual demand for admission into the College. I think it would be unwise, I do not think it would be proper for me, as head of the Government, at least on this occasion, to express my opinion. But I and the Government are fully aware of this matter, are fully alive to the fact that young men must be properly educated to go into the various occupations and careers for which they are best fitted, and it is the duty of Government to see that they are given adequate opportunities. You have given expression to ideas with which I, personally, Dr. Mackichan, sympathise. I assure you the Government have this most seriously in their minds and Government will endeavour to meet it.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, another most important subject, which Dr. Mackichan raised in his report is the creation of a Women's College in Bombay. May I say how delighted I am to hear of the success of your lady students, and, of course, further still of the courtesy and good manners of the male students with regard to these ladies in every respect. Let me say in parenthesis, it is what I should have expected from the male students of Wilson College. I fully appreciate, I thoroughly believe, I cordially sympathise with the imperative necessity that exists of establishing as soon as we can a really suitable women's college in this city (applause). Government is awaiting a report from the Director of Public Instruction in this matter, and I sincerely hope it will contain suggestions of a practical kind.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have been told that students in this college have been most successful in educational exercies, and from what I have seen, they are most keenly interested in their physical exercise. Let me say that I lay important stress on physical exercise. (Cheers). If I was to take you into my confidence I would say that my father-in-law a few days ago made a speech in which he said that the only success that his son-in-law had gained was due to the fact that he had been a considerable athlete. But this I can say, in Dr. Mackichan's Report, and say it with satisfaction, that the generosity of a private individual of this town which has provided you with a good pavilion must be a matter of enormous satisfaction and gratification to yourselves, and I must add my word of thanks to Sir Shapurji Barocha for his munificent gift. Bombay is full of generous people, but I think I may sincerely, and on your behalf also, offer my thanks for a most generous gift given for an admirable purpose.

Now, I have very little more to say and I want to refer to one paragraph in your (Dr. Mackichan's) address, that near the close. It said that the relations between the students and the masters was of the most excellent cordial kind. Now I feel very strongly indeed that that is one of the most important things in college life. It is no good for any master to take his boys in school and then when he has got rid of them to think that he has done with them. The master should get into the life of the boys and influence them, and get the students to be fond of and appreciate their master. If that is done I believe you have a healthy, happy, college life, and believe me, many of my oldest friends are the tutors I had during my college career.

Let me say this final word to you young men. Here you are learning in this College to prepare for the struggles, the trials, the difficulties of life, for they all come, and I hope very much for the success of your future lives. Here you are learning what discipline means, and what responsibility means. Do believe, and I say it with all earnestness, that I take a real living interest in your future. I want to see you grow up to be loyal, worthy, industrious, citizens of this city which brought you up.

If I had to say one last word, it would be this: always remember in all your work, in all your occupations, whatever your hands find to do, I ask you always to do it with your might (continued applause).

Mr. Mirza Mahomed then moved a vote of thanks to Lord and Lady Willingdon, which was heartily accorded. Their Excellencies after visiting the new Hall of Residence left.

The second part of the programme was a social gathering, which Sir Narayan Chandavarkar addressed. He spoke at length on the affection he had for the Wilson College, although he was an Elphinstonian, and of the great influence that the professors and their wives had on the students.

The celebrations terminated with some musical items.

SUFFRAGETTE DEPUTATION.

THE KING DECLINES TO RECEIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The King has declined to receive the deputation of Suffragists. Mrs. Pankhurst has replied that she will lead the deputation to the King at Buckingham Palace. The Suffragettes say that this will probably occur after Easter in the height of season.

PROPOSED CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND LONDON COMMITTEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Sir George Birdwood has not yet accepted the chairmanship of the London Committee formed in connection with the forthcoming International Exhibition in Calcutta, as he is awaiting the opinions of leading English manufacturers on the subject and the action of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADELAIDE, Mar. 9.

South Australia will be represented at the San Francisco Exhibition.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

CLUB'S EIGHT STOREY BUILDING BURNED.

100 MISSING; BODIES FOUND IN STREETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 9.

An eight storey building of the Missouri Athletic Club has been burned with fatal results. A hundred are missing and seven bodies have been found in the streets.

VICTORY OF MEXICAN REBELS.

FEDERALS DEFEATED AT ALTA MIRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VERA CRUZ, Mar 9.

Five thousand rebels have defeated the Federals at Alta Mira. The latter are retreating to Tampico whither American, British and German warships are hastening.

MEXICAN LAWLESSNESS.

BOER EX-LEADER'S CASE TO BE INVESTIGATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The case which Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has asked the American Consul at Chihuahua to investigate is that of a Boer ex-leader named Snyman, locally known as General Snyman.

MISSING AMERICAN'S BODY RECOVERED.

HEAD CRUSHED AND TWICE SHOT THROUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAREDO, Mar. 9.

Captain Sanders of the Eighth American Rangers, has recovered apparently on his own initiative, the body of the missing American Vergara.

He found that Vergara had been twice shot through the head and once in the neck and his head was crushed, apparently by a rifle-butt. The fingers of the left-hand were also charred.

MAJOR OHLSON'S WIDOW COMPENSATED.

£544,000 AND A HOUSE IN SWEDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Mar. 9.

The regent and Government are each giving the widow of Major Ohlson £272,000(?) A committee of Persians is also subscribing for presenting a house in Sweden to Madame Ohlson.

[Note. There has obviously been a slip made with the ciphers in transmission. Such splendid liberality is unbelievable.]

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.

The death is announced of Dr. Christian Ginsburg, biblical scholar and writer.

Christian David Ginsburg, L.L.D., biblical scholar and writer was born on December 25th, 1831, and was one of the original members appointed by the Convocation for the revision of the English version of the Old Testament. He was made an honorary L.L.D. (Glasgow) in 1857. Dr. Ginsburg was a prolific writer on scriptural subjects, of which The Massorah (4 volumes) is probably his best known work.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The death is announced of Sir Arthur Mackworth.

Sir Arthur Mackworth, sixth Baronet, C.B., D.L., was born on 5th October, 1842. He joined the Royal Engineers as lieutenant, in 1861. He served in Egypt in 1882, was in command of the R. E. in South Wales from 1883 to 1888 and in the West Indies from 1888 to 1891. He was Honorary Colonel of the Monmouthshire Regiment and Chairman of the Monmouthshire Territorial Forces' Association.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGETTE DEMONSTRATION.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst while proceeding to a demonstration in Trafalgar Square in a motor-bus was noticed by the police and arrested. The news of her arrest exasperated the demonstrators who, armed with stout sticks, decided to march to Downing Street to protest. They were attacked by the police who headed them off and the mounted police scattered the procession.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

DECIDES TO SELL 30,000 ACRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The Duke of Sutherland has decided to sell 30,000 acres in Sutherland.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO LORD MINTO.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL.

REPRESENTATION TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

SUR-TAX AND COTTON DUTY.

Much of the Corporation's time was spent yesterday in balloting for four members of the Standing Committee, and the result was that the retiring gentlemen were re-elected.

The Corporation then approved of the draft address to the Viceroy after which Sir Pheroshah moved resolutions expressing their sorraw at the death of Lord Minto, late Viceroy of India; recording the services of Mr. James McDonald on his retirement from the Corporation and finally referred to the death of the late Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy the second, who during the fifteen years that he was a member of the Corporation, rendered valuable services to the City.

The most important business that was transacted was the approval of a draft letter to be addressed to Government in connection with the Improvement Trust Bill to legalise the levy of a sur-tax on transfers of property for strengthening the Trust's financial position. In their letter, the Corporation point out that this is a very unfair arrangement to make and they contend that an export duty of four annas per bale should be levied or cotton.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod being in the chair.

The first item on the Agenda was the election of four members to the Standing Committee in places of Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and Dr S. S. Batliwala. In addition to the above-mentioned, who were proposed for re-election, Mr. R. S. Navalkar was nominated. The ballot taken resulted in the election of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia (57), Mr. C V. Mehta (5). Dr. S. S. Batliwalla (52) and Mr. Cawasji Jehangir (49). Mr. Navalkar was defeated in the contest he having received 15 votes only.

LATE LORD MINTO.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, then made a touching reference to the late Lord Minto and moved the following resolution:—"That the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay desire to place on record their expression of profound sorrow at the death of the Earl of Minto, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who had greatly endeared himself to all classes of the people in this country by his liberal and courageous statesmanship and who had jointly with Lord Morley, late Secretary of State for India, laid broad and deep the foundations of constitutional reform by expanding the Legislative Councils on a partially elective basis and directly associating the people in the affairs of Government; that the president be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Lady Minto and Viscount Melgund with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy with them and their family in their bereavement."

He said that in common with the whole country—with every part of the country—they,—the members of the Municipal Corporation and the city of Bombay,—as representing all classes and communities of the city, had heard with the deepest regret and sorrow, the news of the death of their late Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Minto. In giving expression to their sorrow, he did not think it was necessary for him to go into the circumstances in which Lord Minto won his place in the hearts of the people of India. They had expressed themselves in that respect recently, when Lord Minto left these shores. They had referred to Lord Minto's valuable and important work in the interests of the whole of India, so often, that he did not think there was need for him (the speaker) to go into Lord Minto's life as a statesman and administrator. Sir Pherozeshah continuing said that he had often said, and would like to repeat it once again, that at the juncture Lord Minto assumed the reins of office, it was most fortunate for the people of the country, their welfare and progress, that they had Lord Morley as Secretary of State for India in England and Lord Minto as Governor-General in India. He verily believed that had they not these two men at the head of affairs, the condition of India to-day would not have been what it was and they were congratulating themselves on the fact that India would not have made the progress it had but for the influence, possessed by these two statesman in India and England. He did not think, the Reform Act would have been accepted in England but for Lord Morley, and it would not have left these shores recommended as it was but for the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto. Therefore, it was that the whole country, if he might say so, was in mourning at hearing of the death of Lord Minto, an earnest of the great respect and honour in which his memory will be held by them. Lord Minto's memory will be reverenced, and they could only go to his widow, who took so noble a part in helping her consort, Lady Minto, and his son, now Lord Minto, Lord Melgund, and convey to them their sincere condolence.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, in seconding, the motion, which was unanimously carried, said that he endorsed every word that had been said and he would only say that Lord Minto was a magnanimous statesman.

The President said that anticipating the action of the Corporation, he had sent Lady Minto a cablegram of their condolence.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes then moved the adoption of the draft address to the Viceroy —which was published in the "Chronicle" some days ago. The proposition was carried unanimously.

SURTAX ON TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta next moved that the Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation, regarding the amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, so as to legalise levy of a sur-tax of two per cent. on transfers of property in the Town and Island of Bombay be approved and adopted.

The following are the extracts from the report, which is a draft letter to be addressed to Government:—

I am, in the first place, to observe that the Bill has come upon the Corporation as a surprise and has caused no little perturbation in the City. Ignoring altogether the original understanding as to the extent of the City's obligations for financing the Trust and the basis of the recent revision of the financial provisions of the Trust Act and the specific understanding as to the source from which additional revenue for placing the Trust on a sound footing should be derived, it embodies a proposal to saddle the City with an additional liability which the Corporation beg most respectfully to repudiate. To indicate how completely the Bill has lost sight of the fundamental basis of adjustment of the liabilities of the general and local tax-payer in respect of the regeneration of the City it seems necessary once again to go briefly into the history of the scheme for financing the Trust.

HISTORY OF THE SCHEME

The first communication which the Corporation received concerning the intention of Government to bring the Improvement Trust into existence was Government letter in the General Department No. 5242, dated the 29th September 1897, in which the main features of the scheme for the creation and constitution of the Trust were outlined. In that letter, after indicating that it was proposed to make valuable concessions regarding vacant Crown lands and reclamations, Government observed as follows:—

"The Governor in Council is advised that the entire cost of a scheme such as is herein outlined will not be less than Rs. 5 crores, but that, managed and financed by a Board of Trustees constituted and endowed as proposed, "it will involve an addition to the Municipal rates of not more than 2 per cent. on the assessable value of the properties within Municipal limits," after taking into account, on the one hand, the receipts from rents of vacant Government and Municipal lands and of reclaimed areas and the enhanced receipts which will accrue from Municipal assessments on the new properties, and on the other, the interest and sinking fund charges on loans, &c., the cost of administration and collection, and the maintenance and lighting of the extensive lengths of new streets."

It will be seen that from the very inception of the Scheme the City's liability was proposed to be limited to 2 per cent. on the assessable value of properties. It was however felt by the Corporation that section 63 of the City of Bombay Improvement Bill of 1898, which dealt with the contribution to the Trust from the Municipal fund, was not so worded as to make the point quite clear. They therefore submitted in their representation to Government No. 11921, dated the 8th Mrach 1898, that section 63 (1) should be so modified *as to define explicitly that the canal contribution from the Municipal Fund shall be limited to 2 per cent. only on the total ratable value of buildings and lands in the City.*" Before this representation was submitted to Government the Bill had been introduced in the Legislative Council on the 14th February 1898, but it will be seen from the following remarks then made by His Excellency the President in moving the first reading of the Bill that so far as the maximum liability of the City was concerned a complete and clear understanding had been arrived at between Government and the Corporation:—

"Next, as regards the assistance which the Board is to receive in the shape of a contribution from Municipal Funds. Here my cordial acknowledgments are due to the Municipal Corporation for their ready acceptance of the scheme as placed before them in September last. I find in that acceptance an acknowledgment of the urgency of the need and an enlightened recognition of the necessity for exceptional treatment of this great problem, which had from the first impressed me most strongly. It is further a great satisfaction to me that the proposals as a whole, including those for increased taxation, met with the cordial approval of the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust. The Municipal contribution is to comprise the enhanced receipts which will accrue from Municipal assessments on the new properties, less the cost of collection, maintenance and lighting of new streets and certain other charges, together with a lump sum annual contribution. Under new properties are included the properties vested in the Board, or which they may acquire, and the properties situated within a distance of 80 feet from either side of the line of any new street formed by the Board. The theory of this arrangement is that the Board are in any area to this extent entitled to any enhanced receipts due to their operations within such area. This will afford them means to similarly deal with other areas. "The annual lump sum contribution has been fixed with the concurrence of the Corporation at 2 per cent. on the total ratenble value of lands and buildings in the City." These are the proposals placed before the Corporation in the autumn and accepted by them in the President's letter of 29th November."

This refers, along with the lump sum payment, to an additional contribution originally proposed to be levied from the Corporation in consideration of enhancements of assessment due to the operations of the Trust. It is therefore necessary to state that section 73 of the Trust Act of 1898, which embodied the proposal, went far beyond the original intention of Government, and was strongly objected to by the Corporation. That section, as it was worded, gave to the Trust not merely the increase in the General Tax due to Trust operations, but also the increase due to new buildings, to natural development, to accretion of population or even to independent efforts of the Municipality, while on the other hand it allowed no compensation to the Municipality for any decrease consequent on migration of population to areas opened by the Trust. It was pointed out to Government, in the Corporation's representation No. 7117, dated the 16th February 1911, that there was no justification for the retention of the section and its deletion was one of the conditions underlying the recent readjustment of the provisions affecting the resources of the Trust.

THE CORPORATION'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Section of the Trust Act dealing with the Corporation's contribution to the Trust, as finally passed, stood as follows:—

"72. The Commissioner shall pay from the Municipal Fund to the Board on the 1st day of April 1900 and every succeeding 1st day of April a lump sum not exceeding 2 per centum on the total reteable value of all buildings and lands in the City exclusive of buildings referred to in Section 143 (1) of the Municipal Act."

As this section merely fixed a maximum beyond which the resources of the City should not be taxed for the operations of the Trust and did not render it obligatory on the Corporation to provide the full 2 per cent. on the rateable value of properties it was, with the consent of the Corporation, subsequently amended as follows by Act I of 1913, so as to definitely fix the contribution to the Trust from the Municipal Fund at a certain proportion:—

"72. The Commissioner shall pay from the Municipal Fund to the Board on the 1st day of May 1913 and every succeeding first day of May a lump sum equal to double the amount of the actual net realisations of the Corporation in the proceeding financial year under the head of General Tax or payments made in lieu of General Tax (including arrears and payments in advance), divided by the rate fixed for the General Tax for the said financial year, provided that no part of any arrears of General Tax for 1911-12 and previous years shall be taken into account in determining the amount of contribution payable by the Commissioner to the Board."

Section 73 of the Act imposing on the Corporation the indefinite and unjustifiable liability referred to in paragraph 4 was at the same time delated.

It will thus be seen that at the different stages of legislation it was distinctly understood that the limit to 2 per cent. would in no case be exceeded and that the latest enactment on the subject has confirmed the understanding, whereas the Bill under reference altogether ignores the previous definite understandings and arrangements and seeks to enhance the City's liability by proposing to legalise the levy of a sur-tax on transfer of property.

A FURTHER BURDEN ON THE CITY.

After recapitulating the circumstances under which the amendments were prepared and carried out, the letter proceeds:—

The Corporation are surprised to find that dsspite all these considerations and arrangements, it is proposed to impose a further burden on the City. They regret that without previous reference to them a Bill ignoring altogether the fundamental basis of the recent re-adjustment of the provisions affecting the Trust's rescources should have been formulated and introduced in the Legislative Council and they consider it necessary to enter their respectful protest against such a procedure.

In your letter No. 7954, dated the 6th November, 1913, you state, that Government have considered the proposal for a transit duty on cotton in conjunction with an alternative proposal to levy a surtax of two per cent. on all transfers of land and house property in Bombay City. I am desired to submit that no such alternative was ever suggested either by the Trust was under consideration. Indeed, having regard to the fact that both these bodies then complained of the enormous burden on the City and prayed for relief from general revenues, no alternative could have been more repugnant or unfair than this.

GOVERNMENT'S REASONS INCONCLUSIVE.

I am further desired to submit respectfully that the reasons advanced by Government for preferring this alternative are most inconclusive. It is stated that the cotton exports are liable to considerable fluctuations from year to year, whereas the proposed surtax on transfers of property will ensure stability of receipts and that this latter impost is the more equitable and more generally appropriate form of taxation inasmuch as it would fall for the most part on the class of tax-payers who have benefited or who stand to benefit by the operations of the Trust. I may point out that the question of fluctuations in the receipts from this duty was not overlooked by the Trust and the Corporation when they advocated its imposition and that therefore they had both asked that should there in any year be any shortage below the sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs, it might be made good by re-appropriation from the proceeds of the cotton excise duty. As regards the equity and appropriateness of the surtax on transfers of property, from what has already been said, it will be seen that in its incidence this additional impost would, in view of the acknowledged liabilities of the general tax-payer as compared with the local rate-payer, be the most iniquitious and therefore most inappropriate.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

There is one other point to which the Corporation desire to invite particular attention of Government. In the case of both Calcutta and Bombay the amount contributed by the Municipality towards the resources of the Improvement Trust is not the sole criterion of the burden devolving on the rate-payers of effecting improvements in the City. The Municipal Corporatian of each City have to provide funds, in addition to the contributions to the Trust, for improvements in other directions. One of the functions of the Municipality, though quite secondary in importance, is to widen existing streets, to make new streets and to improve means of communication. It is, therefore, relevant to compare the expenditure incurred by each City under the heads (1) contribution to the Trust and (2) expenditure incurred by the Municipality itself on cognate works of improvement. The Corporation find that in addition to Rs. 7,25,000 which the Calcutta Corporation pay to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, they spend about 2 lakhs more on street improvements, giving a total of Rs. 9,25,000, whereas, it will be seen from the subjoined statement that the Bombay Corporation besides paying the annual contribution to the Trust, have spent on an average during the past 5 years Rs. 5,00,000 annually for this purpose, and have further committed themselves to a liability on this account of Rs. 16,44,120, which will be discharged during the next three years at the latest, thus fully maintaining the average yearly rate of expenditure of about Rs. 5,00,000. In addition the Corporation have authorized the raising of loans aggregating Rs. 65 lakhs for street improvement and the construction of over-bridges and have further authorized the construction of new roads costing over Rs. 9,00,000 in addition to giving over land already in their possession for the construction of such roads. The additional liability thus entailed on the City in the shape of interest and sinking fund charges aggregates Rs. 3,93,000 per annum.

In these circumstances, the Corporation trust that Government will be pleased to reconsider the matter and accept the proposal made by the Corporation and the Trust as to the source from which the additional revenue required by the Trust should be derived. If, however, Government are not satisfied that the proposed export duty on cotton is a suitable means of realizing the increased income, the Corporation would not object to any modified proposal provided the principle that trade must contribute to the resources of the Trust is not overlooked and the additional contribution is levied from trade in any manner Government may consider suitable and equitable. Whatever may be the ultimate decision of Government in the matter, the Corporation earnestly hope that in common equity the burden of providing the proposed subsidy for the Trust will not be placed on the shoulders of the local rate-payer.

Sir Pherozeshah said that he did not think it was necessary for him to state at length the purport of the Report as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla had dwelt on the subject, when the matter was preferred to the Committee. The Corporation had asked Government to bring forward some other measure for the additional finances necessary for the Improvement Trust as they had borne their full burden in other ways.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition.

AMENDMENT THAT DROPPED.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar then moved the following amendment, which for want of a seconder dropped:—

"That the Committee's report be recorded and that the Government be informed to the following effect:—

(1) That in the absence of any other less objectionable source of income that can be suggested to supplement the financial resources of the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Municipal Corporation has no objection to the levy of a sur-tax of 2 per cent. on transfers of land and house property in the Town and Island of Bombay, provided it is levied tentatively for some short period, i.e., for two years or so, and provided that any transfer of properties worth Rs. 5,000 or less is exempted from the operation of the sur-tax, as a relief to poor rate-payers:

(2) That any imposition of an export duty on cotton in Bombay for this purpose would be suicidal at the present juncture to the best interests of the City as it would place the staple trade of the port at a disadvantage with the rival ports and would thus retard the future industrial and commercial prosperity of the City;

(3) That as the Corporation had a limited time on such a short notice to consider this important question, the Government would be pleased to reconsider the whole matter on a representation from the Corporation suggesting any other source of income to relieve the rate-payers of Bombay from this additional burden."

Mr. N. J. Gamadia said he was sorry that he was not on this Committee and he believed that no one acquainted with the cotton trade was; but he did not think that any one of these gentlemen would not have mentioned that the sur-tax of four annas per bale would not hamper the trade. The rates in ginning factories and presses had risen from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per bale suddenly, which meant a rise of Rs. 8 per candy and even such variations did not affect the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji was entirely opposed to the alternate proposal of a surtax on the transfer of properties. He thought that the four and a half lakhs required should be given by the Government of India in the shape of an Imperial contribution out of the excise duty they collected. The Government of India received 52 lakhs from the excise duty every year, out of which the Bombay Presidency contributed 48 lakhs and he thought it fair that the four lakhs and a half should come out of these forty-eight lakhs.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtolla, on the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was then re-elected to represent the Corporation on the Board of the Improvement Trust for the year commencing April 1, 1914, and on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. P. C. Sethna, Messrs. Bhukandas B. Desai and S. T. Thakur were appointed auditors for the official year 1914-15 on a remuneration of Rs. 3,000 each.

The Corporation then proceeded to elect five members to the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga for the year ending March 31st, 1915. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtolla, Col. M. A. T. Collie and Dr. D. A. D'Monte were re-appointed on the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy.

MR. MACDONALD'S RESIGNATION.

The Corporation next considered a letter from Mr. James Macdonald, resigning his seat on the Corporation.

After referring to his inability to return to the Bombay Corporation, Mr. Macdonald in his letter went on to say as follows:—To me this is distinctly disappointing, more especially with my chair in the Corporation. I have always valued my seat there, and very specially the kindness I always had shown me by the other members whether we saw eye to eye or not. But while my hope is that I yet may bid good-bye personally to these gentlemen, you will kindly tender my resignation of the Corporator's seat to the Commissioner Mr. Clayton."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be recorded with an expression of the Corporation's regret that domestic considerations should have compelled Mr. Macdonald to sever his connection with the Corporation of which he was a member for the past fifteen years and its President for a portion of the year 1903-1904 and for the year 1904-1905, a member of the Standing Committee for fourteen years and its Chairman for the year 1902-1903 and who has, as such and generally as a public-spirited citizen, been ever willing to co-operate in movements of public utility, and has rendered very valuable services to the Corporation in the City.

In support of his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that it was with a heavy heart that he rose to move this resolution, recording the severance with the city of a citizen, who had been its venerable and prominent figure for a series of years. The severance was to be regretted the more because it was rendered necessary by domestic causes and the illness of Mrs. Macdonald. But whatever be the causes, it was with the deepest regret that they lost from among them a venerable figure. There were occasions when they opposed Mr. Macdonald to the best of their strength and ability; there were occasions when they differed with him in connection with the Municipal Administration of the City, but notwithstanding these differences, they never ceased to respect him for the honesty of purpose and his zeal for the welfare of the City. Mr. Macdonald had won their respect, admiration and gratitude by his devoted services to the City for a series of years and he could look back upon his civic career in Bombay with pride and pleasure and Sir Pherozeshah had no doubt that they would miss him greatly.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition. In doing so, he said that both Mr. Macdonald and his late brother Mr. Macdonald (senior) had come to be recognised as institutions in Bombay. In the Corporation, he could say Mr. Macdonald was a buffer, that is, he acted as a samaritan and brought about a compromise between the opposing parties. He was able to compose their differences and when they differed, they differed to agree. That was Mr. MacDonald's best characteristic and they sincerely regretted his severance.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

THE LATE MR BYRAMJI JIJIBHOY

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then moved: "That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 7th February 1914, of Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy (the second), who, besides taking a prominent part as a public citizen in all civic affairs rendered useful services to the City as an active member of the Corporation for 17 years, and as a member of the Town Council for 14 years, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Sir Pherozeshah began by saying while speaking on this proposition that he was destined that day to more resolutions for some sad event or another.

Speaking on the proposition itself, he said that few members of the Corporation, perhaps none except Mr. Wacha, who had always been by his side, had any idea as to what a prominent figure in the civic and Municipal life. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, the second, once was.

The mere mention of the fact that was incorporated in the resolution that the deceased had been a member of the Corporation for seventeen years and of the standing Committee for fifteen years showed his long speaker) remembered, having been associated with the deceased in the early days, that he was not only a member, but that he took a most active part in the Municipal work that was going on. Mr. Byramji belonged to what Sir Pheroseshah still remembered—he meant no reflection on the connection with that body. He (the young members, of the Corporation the stalwart members, both European and Indian, who worked together and co-operated in carrying on the work of the City. He remembered the stalwarts because that was a period when both the Indian and European members worked together for the common good and felt keenly about integrity and independence of the Corporation.

Referring to those European stalwarts, Sir Pheroseshah said that it was a pity that Government did not nominate members in their representative capacities. At one time there used to be among them the Principal of the Grant Medical College and he rendered valuable services to the City. Then, there always used to be one of the editors of the great Bombay newspapers, who were great stalwarts nor did they now find the members of the professorials of the great colleges of the City and he remembered the valuable work, Dr. Perterson did for them. Then there were the representatives of the military and no true Councillor did more work in maintaining the integrity and independence of the Corporation than Major Celby and Major Martin.

Sir Pheroseshah keenly regretted Mr. Byramji's loss because he was personally associated with him and many others working in that way among whom were Messrs. Khote and Wasudev and Mandlick, whose inspiration enabled them to go forward in helping the Municipal work. The late Mr. Byramji did his work in a spirit of moderation, which distinguished his work and that of the members of those days. Mr. Wacha had just said that Mr. MacDonald was a buffer, a sort of a bridge, so was the distinguished Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy. He (the speaker) received the news of Mr. Byramji's death keenlyand with the profoundest regret and in him he had lost an old and esteemed friend. They two had worked together with harmony and goodwill which he would never forget. He hoped the City would remember the past and valuable services of Mr. Byramji and join in the resolution of condolence.

Dr. Sukhia in seconding the proposition, said that the deceased was really an ornament to this Board.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the characteristic of the late Mr. Byramji was that what he did, he did thoroughly. The moment he took up a public thing, it was assured of success. Mr. Byramji did very good service to the City and was always successful in his work and he (the speaker) echoed every word that Sir Pheroseshah had said on the subject.

The proposition was then carried unanimously.

Some formal business was then transacted and the Corporation adjourned until the 19th instant.

At the invitation of the Hon. Nawab Sir Salimullah Bahadur of Dacca, about 500 gentlemen attended a garden party at the Calcutta Club, on Thursday afternoon, to meet the Hon. Sir Mahamed Ali Mahomed of Mahmudabad, K.C.I.E. Lord Carmichael was of the party.

BOMBAY S. P. C. K.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NEED FOR A LARGER DEPOT

The annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held in the Cathedral Boys' School last evening at 6 p.m. The Ven. C. M. Barham, the Archdeacon of Bombay, presiding. The meeting began with prayers, after which the Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting of April, 3rd 1913. The Report having been, read, Mr. H. H. Wadia moved that it be adopted, printed and circulated. He pointed out that the status of the Society and its wide influence over various nationalities rendered a larger local depot of books necessary. The Society had been flourishing for the last two hundred and sixteen years, and if the Committee wished the Society to continue progressing as it had already begun, they would have to enlarge the Bombay depot.

The Rev. A. French then strongly seconded the proposal. In a lengthy speech he dwelt on the necessity of having a larger number of books of various languages in Bombay. The present depot was certainly not large enough to accommodate the required number. If, he said, they wished to secure Hindu and Maharati books they were forced to send to distant lands, which entailed a needless and enormour expenditure of money on postage and freight. The resolution was adopted.

The Treasurer's accounts, audited by Mr. C. F. Thomas, were next read out, after which the Secretary announced the names of the following gentlemen who were elected for the Select Committee:—

Canon Heywood, Mr. N. N. Wadia Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Rev. A. French, Mr. B. W. Athavle, Rev. Fr. Biscoe, Rev. Canon Joshi, Rev. Fr. Tovey Rev. C. D. F. Mason, Rev. J. Sanders Slater, Sir Henry Procter, Mr. T. W. Cresswell. The names of Sir Henry Proctor and Mr. H. H. Wadia were struck off the list, owing to the proposed retirement of these gentlemen.

The Rev. Canon Joshi, seconded by Mr. B. H. Athavle next suggested the following names of gentlemen who should be nominated to the Parent Society to form the Translation Committee for the ensuing year:—The Rev. Fr. Barton S. S. J. E., The Rev. Canon Heywood, The Rev. Canon Joshi, The Rev. A. French, The Rev. T. W. Sharpley, The Rev. J. B. Glass, The Rev. J. H. Lord, The Rev. Jivan Loudhe, The Rev. J. Martyn, The Rev. Fr. Tovey, The Rev. L. Hari, The Rev. A. H. Bradbury, The Rev. D. Yardi, The Rev. R. Dhawle, The Rev. P. Dengle, The Rev. J. H. Robinson, The Rev. R. J. Pearce, Mr. B. L. Athavle Mr. S. N. Athavle.

The following were re-appointed the Societys Translation Referees:—

The Rev. Canon King, The Rev. Canon Joshi The Rev. Canon Rivington. The Rev. D. K. Shinde, The Rev. R. Dhawle, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Mr. S. N. Athavle.

The Rev. Father Biscoe seconded by the Rev. F. W. Sharpley, then moved, the appointment of the Committee under Rule 20, and laidstress on the desiriability of possessing other books besides S. P. C. K. literature for sale in the Bombay depot.

The Ven. C. M. Barham the Archdeacon of Bombay, next delivered a short speech in which he expressed his thanks to the Secretary and the Treasurer for their indefatigable efforts to help the business of the Society locally. He next observed that though he could not help agreeing to some extent with the proposal by Mr. H. H. Wadia and the Rev. A. French for the enlargement of the book depot he did not think that it would be either necessary or wise to carry out the rather extravagant suggestions of the Rev. A. French. He anticipated that a small outlay would be quite sufficient. He could see no reason why books which were not conveniently at hand should not be sent for from other stations and even countries.

The meeting concluded with a motion by the Rev. J. H. Lord that "the thanks of the Society he tended to Mr. C. I. Thomas for his kindness in again auditing the accounts of the Bombay Diocessan Committee, and to the governing body of the Cathedral Boys' School, and to the Headmaster of the same for the use of a room and its preparation for this meeing; and to the Ven. the Archdeacon for his conduct of the chair on this occasion." The motion was carried with acclamation.

DEATH OF THE ARCHDEACON OF WAKEFIELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 9.

A wireless message from the Bibby liner s.s. Gloucestershire which left here on Wednesday, reports the death on that vessel of the Rev. William Donne, Archdeacon of Wakefield, from heart failure. Archdeacon Donne had been staying for some time with the Bishop of Rangoon.

PRINCE DE BROGLIE ON TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 9.

The Prince and Princess de Broglie with their son and a party of two others, have arrived here from Madura. Excepting the Prince who is indisposed the rest of the party left for Mysore this morning and will return on Thursday. Prince de Broglie is staying at the West End Hotel.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA PARSI MERCHANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

The death here is reported of Mr. E. F Naladaroo, one of the oldest Parsi residents of Calcutta. Mr. Naladaroo originally came from Surat and was in early life a priest. He then gave up the priesthood and took to trade. Mr. Naladaroo was one of the prominent Parsi merchants in Calcutta and was about 70 years old.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

BUDGET DEBATE IN COMMITTEE.

DIFFERENT HEADS INTRODUCED.

RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler presiding when the discussion on the Financial Statement in Committee was resumed.

Sir Robert Carlyle outlined the policy of the Local Governments and the Government of India in dealing with the developments of forests. He dealt in detail with the Survey Department and the work done in solving the last geographical mystery between Tibet and India. Sir Robert also outlined the capital outlay on productive works, and said that there would be a considerable increase when the Godak Canal in Bombay and the Belan Canal in the United Provinces were sanctioned.

Mr. V. R. Pandit moved for a sum being set aside for additional technical scholarships out of the allotment provided for Imperial expenditure on education.

Sir T. R. Wynne made a lengthy statement on important railway schemes which had to be taken in hand, and said that that the brisk increase in traffic carries with it an obligation to keep Indian railways abreast of the development of trade, a policy which the Government of India, he felt sure, intends to carry through.

Sir Reginald Craddock explained the Budget heads of the Home Department, and dwelt upon the police and medical allotments.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 9.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler presiding, when the discussion of the Financial Statement in Committee was resumed.

The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya, moved a resolution asking that the recurring grant for education to the United Provinces be increased by twenty-two lakhs. The mover referred to Mr. Sharp's quinquennial report and dwelt upon the set-back of educational progress in the United Provinces. He compared the Bombay and Bengal figures and asked that an allotment of twenty-two lakhs would bring the total grant for his province nearer the Bombay figures.

Mr. Sharp spoke on behalf of the Government and said while sympathising with the needs of the United Provinces, he was unable to accept the resolution. He referred to the loss of Pandit Malaviya's resolutions on Saturday last and said he had not stated how the amount could be found. He analysed the figures for recurring and non-recurring grants and held that there was no disparity in distribution. He said that the unspent balance of the imperial grants for education would be large. He paid an eloquent tribute to Pandit Malaviya's zealous devotion to education.

The Pandit having replied, in the course of which he once again emphasised that the claims of his province had not been fully appreciated, the resolution was negatived.

REVENUE HEADS.

DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS.

Sir Robert Carlyle made a long explanatory statement on revenue and expenditure in the Departments, under his charge.

He outlined the policy of the Local Governments and the Government of India in dealing with the development of forests. He said that steps had been taken by the deputation of an officer to study European methods to improve the manufacture of turpentine in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Efforts were also being made to secure a competent expert from England to advise the Government regarding, the preparation of tanin extracts in Burma and elsewhere. He further said that a forest engineer had been appointed in Burma provisionally for two years for developing a scheme for the construction of tramways, ropeways, river booms and other appliance for cheapening the transport. He said exploitation by private agency, if possible, had also been arranged for the undeveloped resources of the north middle Andaman Islands. A new and separate course for the Provincial Service candidates had been started at Dehra Dun and the Local Governments were being encouraged to make arrangements for the training of all subordinate officers including rangers.

Sir Robert Carlyle next dealt in detail with the Survey Department in the course of which he said that in the north-east of India the Department was faced with and had solved the last geographical mystery. The drop in the Tsangpo river between Tibet and India had been seen by Captains Bailey and Worshead, of the Survey Department, who had reported that no great falls existed, but there was an immense cataract of unusual steepness ending in a vertical drop of perhaps 30 feet. The survey operations in the Abor country had brought to light a snowpeak of 25,500 feet in height, the existence of which was unknown before and the fact that the Tsangpo, like the Indus and the Sutlej, was found to burst through the Himalayas was of great importance to scientific geography.

Sir Robert next reviewed the operations in meteorological and bacteriological works. He said there was no special grant in agriculture and mentioned that the provision of a stronger staff of Deputy Directors of Agriculture to cope with the cotton industry had been made.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Dealing with the operations of the Public Works Department Sir Robert said though the Secretary of the State had decided to withhold the sanction of the Sukkur barrage and Robin canal project, the capital outlay on productive works was expected to rise when two new large projects, *viz.*, Sarda-Ganges-Jumma feeder project and the Cauvery reservoir scheme, were taken in hand, and there would be further considerable increase in outlay when the Gokak canal in Bombay and the Belan canal, in the United Provinces were snctioned. At present the only large works on construction programme were the Mohad project in Madras, the Pravasa and Nira, right bank canals in Bombay, the Ghaggar canal in the United Provinces, and the Tendula canal in the Central Provinces. In conclusion the Revenue Member stated that on civil works the total grant provided next year was 119 lakhs which included 1;15 lakhs for archaeological works, 8.33 lakhs for Delhi Province (ordinary), 5·72 lakhs for Delhi temporary works and payments in England on stores, furlough allowances etc., 12;33 lakhs.

GRANTS FOR EDUCATION.

Mr Porter laid a statement on the table on the sanitary grants and Mr. Sharp did the same in respect of education grants which ran as follows:—In the statement presented to the Council in March 1913, it was stated that 6 lakhs were being held in reserve to meet undeclared requirements. This money has been fully distributed among provinces, politically administered areas and institutions which are dependent for their maintenance wholly or largely upon the Government of India. The full proposals of the Local Governments regarding the development of Oriental studies and Muhammadan education have not yet been received, but it has been found possible to allot some portion of this recurring grant for these purposes in provinces which have already framed schemes. In addition to the 6 lakhs recurring reserve a further non-recurring sum of Rs. 4,13,000 was disbursed to the province of Delhi, to the North-West Frontier Province, Coorg and a medical school at Indore. For the forthcoming year a recurring sum of 9 lakhs of rupees has been placed at the disposal of this department. It is proposed to hold one lakh in reserve for emergent purposes and to disburse the remaining eight lakhs as follows:—Madras 1.25 lakhs of rupees, Bombay 1.00 lakhs, Bengal 1.50 lakhs, United Provinces, 1.00 lakhs, the Punjab 1.75 lakhs, Burma 0.65 lakhs, Bihar and Orissa 1.00 lakhs, the Central Provinces 0.50 lakhs, Assam 0.35 lakhs, total 8;00 lakhs. The disposal of these sums will be left to the discretion of the Local Governments as the amounts concerned are small. With the addition of these amounts the increased allotments made by the Imperial Government for education in Provinces or politically administered tracts from 1911 to 1914-15 inclusive are Rs. 4,83,00,000 or £3,220,000 non-recurring and Rs. 1,24,00,000 or £827,000 recurring.

PLEA FOR TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Mr. V. R. Pandit moved that out of the allotment of £1,64,000 provided for Imperial expenditure on education during 1914-15 a sum of £2,000 should be earmarked for and applied towards the grant to Indian students, of ten additional State technical scholarships of £150 each tenable abroad.

The mover referred to Sir Harcourt Butler's note on technical education and said his resolution meant beginning from the top. He then reviewed the existing technical scholarships and dwelt upon the benefits which students derived by studies in foreign countries.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. Rananingar and Raja Kushal Pal Singh supported the resolution.

Mr. Das recalled the difficulties of technical students and said many of them adned their career by becoming deputy magistrates and lawyers.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya thought it was a relief that Mr. Das was not opposing the resolution. He pointed out that the question for discussion was technical, but not industrial scholarships. He warmly supported the resolution.

Mr. Banerjea followed and supported the resolution and said the Government of Bengal was anxious for the establisment of a technological college. In his opinion the resolution was quite in accord with the accepted policy of the Government.

Mr. Sharp replying, said that it was found difficult to find fully qualified students for the limited number of scholarships already in existence. He said it would be impossible to accept any resolution till the opinions of the local Governments on the Morrison Committee's Report has been received, and assured the Council that the importance of idustrial and technical education in and out of India would not be forgotten.

Mr. Sharp assured that the trend of the debate would receive full consideration and the resolution was withdrawn.

DUST OF DELHI.

The Maharaja of Nashipur moved a resolution for a non-recurring grant of a lakh of rupees or more for the sanitation of the Delhi city. The mover said that it was esssntial that the sanitation of the Delhi municipality should be improved. He referred to the improvements already done and urged that further assistance was necessary as the ratepayers were comparatively poor.

After Mr. Ramaningar had spoken in favour of the resolution Mr. Das supported the resolution saying that the streets of Delhi often reminded one of the immortal line of the poet "dust thou art to dust returneth."

Mr. L. Porter speaking on behalf of the Government opposed the resolution and dwelt upon the help which had been given in recent years to Delhi. He affiirmed that the sanitary needs of the capital would receive the fullest consideration.

Pandit Malaviya asked if it was true that Calcutta had been receiving a lakh and half for the past sixty years.

Mr. Porter: Yes.

Mr. Banerjea rose to a point of order and the President ruled all reference to Calcutta out of order.

The resolution was withdrawn.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

TRIBUTE TO SIR T. R. WYNNE.

Mr. Clark introducing the Budget heads of the Commerce, Industry and Railway Departments, outlined the Post and Telegraphs amalgamation, the details of which have already appeared in the press. He then referred to the railways and wagon difficulty for the coal area owing to the transport of fodder in famine districts and reciprocated the sentiments of the Finance Member that he would keep up the railway grant to the millions from year to year. He referred to the active cooperation of the railway companies and then referred to the reconstitution of the Board and concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to Sir T. R. Wynne Indian railways, Mr. Clark said, owed a great debt to Sir successful career at the India Office.

RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

IMPORTANT SCHEMES TO BE TAKEN IN HAND.

In the course of a lengthy statement on railways, Sir T. R. Wynne said:—

It will, perhaps, be of interest to Hon. members if I give a short account of the more important schemes connected with the construction of new railways which are now being completed or are likely to be taken in hand in the near future. In the extreme north the very, useful Kalabag-Bannee line, 2 ft. 6 inches gauge, has been opened to Bannee. It is carrying a very good traffic indeed and already requires more rolling stock. The extension of this line to Tank is now being made, and this will facilitate the construction of a cantonment there. Eventually no doubt this line will extend to Quetta. At the Quetta and the construction of the Thanai-Hindubag line will probably be shortly taken in hand. The valuable chrome ore deposits at Hindubagh have been acquired by a powerful syndicate in London who intend working them fully. Besides this the Baluchistan Government has prepared an irregation scheme to command some 2,00,000 acres of land, about 40 miles from Hindubagh. This I hope, will soon be taken in hand. These two factors, *viz.*, the thorough exploitation of ore deposits and the extension of irrigation over a large area, amply justify the construction of a railway at an early date. Further north the completion of the Swat Canal demands that the area to be irrigated should be served by a railway without delay. The scheme has been prepared and negotiations opened for the formation of a branch line company to carry it out. In the Punjab a very complete scheme of feeder line to serve the canal colonies traffic has been prepared and is being worked out. It is a scheme involving the construction of some 1,500 miles of 2 ft. 6 inches gauge lines. In view of the richness of these colonies there should be difficulty in securing the necessary capital under branch line terms. In the United Provinces a similar scheme is being framed so that we shall have a comprehensive system of lines to work up to instead of dealing piecemeal with proposals for particular branches.

KARACHI-DELHI PROJECT.

During the year one most important matter has been receiving the earnest consideration of the Government. I refer to the proposal to improve railway connections between Karachi, the United Provinces and North-East India. The development of export trade from these areas through the Western port is advancing very rapidly and the existing railway connections by the direct route are unable to deal with it. The interests of many railway companies and of the Jodhpur and Bikaner Durbars as owners of an important railway system, are all affected, and the whole question is one of considerable complexity in handling which it is necessary to ensure that existing interests are reasonably protected. A scheme has now been evolved providing this reasonable protection, and though I am not able to explain it in detail, it will interest trade to know that the whole question has been thoroughly investigated and that the result is likely to be an early improvement of the existing conditions.

In the Bombay Presidency the Baroda Durbar and the Durbars of Kathiawar continue to expand the system of feeder railways which they have built up, while, I am glad to say, that the long projected railway from Ranpur to Dholka is on the point of being begun, the Bhavnagar Durbar financing the length in their own State and Imperial funds being provided for the length in British territory.

In the Central Provinces the Bengal-Nagpur Railway are now undertaking the survey of a 2 ft. 6 inches gauge from Drug near Raipur to Salur *via* Bastur and Jeypore, a line much wanted to open out an area at present unserved by ralway communications.

In Bengal the Bhairab Bazzar-Tangi Line will shortly be completed and will give direct railway access between the Dacca district and Chittagong. This is by no means all that is required in the Dacca and Mymensingh districts, and a large staff of engineers has been employed on surveys for further extensions. I hope that before many months are over branch line companies will have been formed to construct railways from Mymensingh to Bhairab Bazar via Natrakona *and* from Mymensingh to Tangail. It is also proposed to build a branch of the former line into the Garo Hills to open out a coal-bearing area of much promise. In the same Presidency the construction of the Sara-Serajgunj Railway is in progress, while the surveys for railways from Godagari to Nattore and from Santahar to Malda have been completed; and it is hoped to find means of financing their construction at once. Many proposals for feeder lines here and there throughout the Province have been put forward, and the success which has attended the formation of the Burdwan-Katwar Railway Company may, I think, be taken as an indication that development through the agency of small companies with an Imperial guarantee will be rapid.

In the Nizam's territory the important project of a metre gauge line from Hyderabad *via* Raichur to Gadag has already been begun. This line will give a direct route to Marmagoa from the Nizams territory. Further south the Mysore State is showing great activity in railway construction and has already in hand the Arsikere-Mysore line, a length of 106 miles, and has other schemes. In the extreme south the Travancore line is being at last extended to Trivandum.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE.

Recently at a debate in this Council some remarks were made about the conditions under which third class passengers had to travel and they were described in terms which I cannot let pass without challenge. In conclusion, Sir T. R. Wynee said:—At the present time one cannot help being impressed with the marked changes that have occurred within the last few years. Indian trade, agricultural as well as industrial, seems to have undergone a most rapid change for the better, and judging by the results of the last two years this development is likely to grow at a still more rapid pace. On all sides I hear from railway agents how brisk their business is (that new forms of traffic are growing up and old ones expanding. No longer is a railway busy one half of the year and slack in the other. The tendency now is for a railway to be busy all the year round and on every part of its system. This change carries with it an obligation to keep Indian railways abreast of the development of trade, a policy which the Government of India intends, I feel sure, to carry through.

HOME DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE AND EDUCATED CRIMINALS.

Sir Reginald Craddock explained the Budget heads of the Home Department and dwelt upon the police and medical allotments. Dealing with the police Sir Reginald said although steps had been taken to tackle more successfully the criminal tribes yet large measures of reform had been inoperative. The influence of education and communications had made the criminals more clever and daring. Lately a class of criminals with some kind of education, had been springing up in the country and the demands on the effectiveness of the police were never more exacting than now. He informed the Council that the recommendations to improve the pay and prospects in the Police Department had been put into force, and he hoped very good results would be achieved.

Sir Reginald then dwelt upon the importance of medical education and said the establishment of a school of tropical medicine marked an important stage in medical education.

WOMEN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Mr. Pandit moved the following resolution:—That the balance in the hands of the Government of India be reduced by a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 and such amount be applied towards the employment of women medical practitioners on a scale of salaries corresponding to that of civil assistant surgeons with a view to affording greater medical relief to women; and that the balance in the hands of the Central Provinces administration be reduced by a sum of Rs. 45,000 and the total provision for the province under the expenditure head, 24, medical, be raised to Rs. 19,50,000 with a view to the additional sum of Rs. 45,000 being devoted to the further extension of medical aid by increasing the number of midwives attached to hospitals and dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar.

The mover dwelt upon the admirable work in the country of the Dufferin Fund and said that the resolution might have been moved by one of the members of that committee. He said that only twenty-five fully qualified medical ladies could be paid out of the funds at the disposal of the Dufferin Fund. Mr. Pandit urged the importance of an agency of women doctors in this country owing to the Purdah. He emphasised the fact that the number of fully qualified ladies were few, and welcomed the modified rules so as to admit Indian qualified lady doctors into the service of the Fund. He pointed out the importance of creating a class of assistant surgeon lady doctors at district headquarters.

Regarding the second part of the resolution Mr. Pandit apologised for bringing before the Hon. members what could be called a purely provincial matter. His only justification was that they had not a local Legislative Council.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, as a member of the Dufferin Fund, supported the resolution.

Mr. Ramaniengar also spoke in support of the resolution.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, said he need not tell the Council his great interest in female medical education, and hoped that the Hon. Mr. Pandit would not think that he was throwing cold water on the scheme. He said that the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund, was receiving Rs. 1,50,000 annually from Government and the amount was being devoted to the salaries of medical women of the first class. Sir Pardey then dwelt upon two difficulties, viz., in obtaining women with a high standard of preliminary education and in getting the necessary number of qualified ladies to go to a mixed college. He hoped that the opening of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, the foundation stone of which be laid in Delhi on the 17th instant, would in time solve the latter difficulty.

Sir Reginald Craddock in replying, said that Sir C. P. Lukis had so admirably dealt with the first part of the resolution that he would not be justified in detaining the Council with a lengthy reference to it. He would only like to say that local Governments might see their way to subsiding provincial branches as the Imperial Government had done the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund. Sir Reginald further said that though he could not accept the resolution, yet it would be apparent to the Hon. member that the Government had no desire to hinder in any way medical education and the larger employment of medical women. Regarding the second part he said the matter brought forward by Mr. Pandit was purely for the local administration to deal with. The resolution was withdrawn.

After the introduction of the Financial Budget heads by Sir William Meyer, the sitting came to a close.

The Council then adjourned to the 17th instant.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE TRIAL.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

The trial of Nirmal Kanto Roy charged with the murder of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose and a boy named Ananta Teli was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Stephen at the High Court Sessions.

Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, summed up the evidence to the jury. After explaining the charges, Counsel said that it was not thei case for the Crown whether any bullet from the revolver of the accused hit the Inspector, but the prosecution case was that he assisted the murderer who was still at large and in the eye of the law he was equally guilty. As regards that murder of Ananta it was admitted that he would not have been shot if he had not offered resistence to the person who was being chased from the crossing of Chitpur and Sovabazar roads where the Inspector was killed and the chase was continued till he was arrested in Musjid Bari Street. Suggestion had been made by the defence that the accused was arrested while he was coming out of a house of illfame in the locality and that he was relieved of his watch ring, handkerchief and Rs. 4. If this were true Counsel said the accused would have told the police that instead of his being the accused, he was the accuser but he did nothing of the kind. But the crux of the case lay in the find of the revolver and two cartridges on the person of the accused. If the evidence on this point was believed there was no doubt that the accused was chased and he fired at Ananta Teli. The suggestion was also made by the defence that the revolver and bullets were easily procurable by Inspector Mohendra who was in charge of the case as 4-50 bore revolvers were generally used by the police. Counsel submitted that it was not possible for Mohendra to procure a revolver within so short a time. There was evidence to show that a revolver could not be in the possession of the police in a legal way.

The case is proceeding.

The authorities in Ceylon do not wish any undesirables from India to find their way into the Island, so in view of the opening of the Indo-Ceylon connection, the Ceylon Police have established strict vigilance along the line, especially at Talaimannar, to watch suspicious characters on the train, and so prevent possible crime.

SUIT BY A RAILWAY STRIKER.

PROVIDENT FUND IN DISPUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 9.

This morning a full bench of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, admitted an appeal against the judgment and decree passed by Sir V. C. Desikachariar directing the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, in the suit brought by Margam Iyer, late assistant station master, Settigunta, to pay the plaintiff the sum sued for, viz., about Rs. 201 odd, due in respect of the Provident Fund and bonus due to the plaintiff.

Mr. E. R. Osborne, Counsel for the appellant company, contended that the contract was terminated by the dismissal of plaintiff after he had gone on strike and that he did not perform his part of the contract.

The full bench admitted the appeal and directed a notice to the respondent.

CONFISCATION OF "ZEMINDAR" PRESS.

APPEAL TO THE CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 9.

An appeal has been filed in the Punjab Chief Court against the confiscation of the Press and Rs. 10,000 security of "Zemindar" newspaper published in Lahore. An appeal has also been filed against the confiscation of the previous security of Rs. 2,000 in September.

REPAIR OF KURUKSHETRA TANKS.

MAHARAJA OF REWA'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 9.

The Maharaja of Rewa has given one lakh of rupees for the repair of the sacred tanks at Kurukshetra in Karnal District. Kurukshetra was sacred in the times of Mahabharata, the great fight between the Kauravas and the Pandavas taking place there.

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

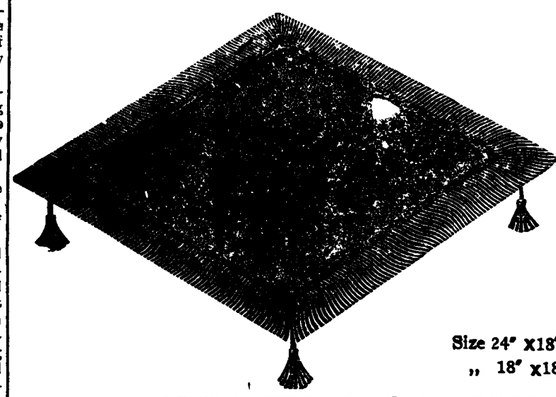
Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

THE "DE LUXE" MOTOR OR CARRIAGE CUSHION.

FOR THE CAR OR BUNGALOW.



Made of rich silk filled with purified down and encased in delightfully soft lambskin. Indispensable on long runs. Enables the user's head to be carried erectly, without the hat being disturbed.

Size 24" X18" — Rs. 35
" 18" X18 — " 25

DUNNETT & CO., BOMBAY.

LATEST.

Do you know why there is a CRYING DEMAND for POWELL'S TRUSSES? Because they are made according to the ANATOMICAL REQUIREMENTS of each case thus giving the SUFFERERS the RELIEF which they need so badly.

Do you know what is the CONSEQUENCE of not WEARING the CORRECT TRUSS? Nothing but STRANGULATIONS which might possibly result in DEATH.

So do not waste TIME in idle contemplation as there is no time for doing so; because every minute is precious but call over at once at our Office where our SPECIALIST will examine all the patients free of charge and prescribe only the best and the modified TRUSS of the DAY.

THOUSANDS have done so and WHY can't you follow the same lead? DO!

N. POWELL & Co.

Manufacturers of Trusses Abdominal Kidney and Umbilical belts &c. &c.

Lamington Rd., Byculla & Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COTTON BALES BURNT IN TRANSIT.

RAILWAY COMPANY SUED FOR DAMAGES.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

HIRJI KHETSY AND CO. *v.* THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

The facts out of which this suit has arisen, were fully set forth in the "Chronicle."

The plaintiffs sent a consignment of bales of cotton from Ujjain to Bombay. Most of the bales of cotton not being delivered to them by the Railway Company, they filed a suit against the Company for the recovery of the price of the cotton bales (viz. a sum of Rs. 23,000), on the ground that the defendants were responsible as bailees to take proper care of the goods entrusted to them. The defendants on the other hand denied their liability on the ground that the said goods, while in the course of transit, were burnt and destroyed notwithstanding due and proper precaution on their part.

After the evidence in this matter was concluded Mr. Binning for the defendants began his address. In the course of his arguments he said that as bailees of the goods they had taken all prudent care; and if notwithstanding that care, the goods were destroyed, they were not to be held responsible. He further submitted that according to section 76 of the Railways' Act coupled with sections 151 and 152. of the Contract Act, the Railway Company had taken as much care of the goods as a bailee with ordinary prudence would take of his own goods. The waggon was sent out in a proper condition, properly sheeted and properly loaded. They (the Company) did not know the cause of the fire, and it was not true to say that the cause of fire was a spark or a hot cinder from a passing engine. There was no evidence to show that a hot cinder entered the waggon; therefore they were not liable for the destruction of the goods, they having taken proper care of the goods entrusted to them for conveyance.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

Mr. Inverarity for the plaintiffs then began his address and in the course of his arguments he submitted that on consideration of facts it would appear that the defendants had failed to discharge the onus affirmatively. He then proceeded to argue about the liability of bailees for negligence. He submitted that so far as the liability of bailees for negligence was concerned, there was no difference between the Carriers' Act and the Railways' Act. After dealing at great length with the evidence of witnesses, he said that it was proved beyond doubt that the waggon in which the bales were loaded was not sent out in the condition in which it ought to have been sent. Regarding the cause of the fire, he said that fire could only have been caused by some of the cinders or sparks passing out from an engine on the line. It was admitted by a witness that while the waggon was at Bangrod station, this engine passed very close to it and it was possible that here also some hot cinder might have come out of the engine and fallen upon the waggon. He submitted, therefore, that his Lordship should come to a conclusion that the fire was caused owing (1) to an improper loading of the waggon and (2) owing to the mismanagement of the engine which was passing close to the waggon near both the stations. The fact of railway engines emitting sparks and causing damage to property had also been recognised by Legislature by an enactment of Act V, Ed. VII, C. 11, which put a penalty upon a railway company for damage to property owing to the emitting of sparks from the engines. He then cited *Freemantle v. N. W. R. Co.*, 10 *C. B., P.* 85. There were no instructions to the engine-drivers to take proper care while passing close to loaded waggons. He then cited *Aldwich v. N. W. Ry. Co.*, 3 *M. and G.* 515 *and Gibson v. S. E. Ry. Co.*, 1 *F. and F., p.* 23. On that part of the case he submitted that his Lordship should hold that there were no instructions to the drivers to prevent sparks coming out of the engines while they were passing close to loaded waggons. Added to that was the fact that the waggon was improperly loaded, that is to say, the waggon was not in a proper condition suitable enough to prevent hot cinders from entering the waggon. Bangrod station was not a road-side station of no importance; but it was one where there were always stable trains. Such being the case, the Company had not provided proper appliances for the prevention of fire, except five or six buckets and a well from which to draw out water would be a question of time. Scarcity of water at Rutlam was known to the Company since two months previous to this incident and no steps had been taken to store water in anticipation of its being required. That was not what a reasonable and prudent man would do. If a water train had been sent to Bangrod, the fire could have been stopped. The statement of the station-master that the line was blocked and he could not send a water-train was, he thought, a false statement. Under the circumstances the defendants did not use reasonable care to use the words in the Contract Act, in carrying their goods safely.

NOT BEYOND CONTROL.

The question of circumstances under which the fire was discovered was also material. There was contradictory evidence of the witnesses which went to show that the fire was first seen by the driver and that it was a small fire when first discovered. If there had been anything like proper fire appliances, the small fire could have been put out very easily. Finally Mr. Inverarity urged his Lordship to come to the following conclusions, viz., (1) that the defendants had not proved that the waggon was sent out in a proper condition; the waggon was not properly sheeted and the sheets were quite unsuitable to the weather at that time of the year. (2) No evidence was given as to the instructions to the driver to take care while passing close to loaded waggons. (3) They were guilty of gross negligence in living from hand to mouth and not keeping proper fire appliances and water in anticipation of a fire. (4) That the engines were not constructed according to the latest mechanical theories.

According to the view of Mr. Justice Batchelor in the G. I. P. Railway case, the defendants were bound to show that the cause of fire was beyond their control. If they could not show that, the cause of fire was not beyond their control, then they would be held liable for damage by such fire.

Mr. Binning then replied and his Lordship reserved judgment.

MORTGAGE OF PROPERTIES AT MYSORE AND HUBLI.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

AHMEDBHAI HABIBHAI *v.* THE SOUTH INDIA AND MYSORE MANUFACTURING CO., AND N. H. BELGAMVALA.

This matter was tried as a short cause before his Lordship.

The facts out of which this suit arose were very simple.

By a consolidated mortgage-deed the first defendant mortgaged the Belgaum Pressing Co., and the Alexandra Press to the plaintiff for a sum of Rs. 90,000. Interest was to be paid every six months in June and September. The sum was to be repaid in September, 1913, with interest. The second defendant became the guarantor and assigned to the plaintiff all his commission i.e. (fees) due to himself as agent of the first defendant. There were defaults in payment of the interest due and as the sum of Rs. 90,000 was not paid up by September, 1913, the plaintiff filed this suit in the Bombay High Court. The defendants are residents of Hubli and the mortgaged properties are both situate at Hubli and Mysore respectively.

An interesting point of law arose as to whether any cause of action arose in Bombay. If it did not arise then the defendants contended that the Bombay High Court had no jurisdiction to try this suit, as the properties were outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court.

Mr. Inverarity: Mr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Mulla appeared for the defendants.

In the course of his arguments Mr. Inverarity submitted that the mortgage was executed in Bombay and part of the mortgaged property was not land, but was the commission of the second defendant. The sole question was whether the Court had jurisdiction to grant a preliminary decree. This was not a suit for land; but it was a suit for contractual obligation with regard to land. This case was entirely covered by *Holkar v. Dadabhai*, 14. *Bom. p.* 353. That case, it is said, was doubted in 29. I.L.R., Bom., p. 249, by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, but if his Lordship read that, then he would find that Sir Lawrence Jenkins did nothing of the sort. That case in 29 *Bom.* 249 did not arise out of a contract at all. There was no contractual relation and no privity between the plaintiff and the defendant in that case. Here there was a privity. In England the whole law on the subject was summarised in Dicey's Conflict of Laws at page 203. He then cited *Kesovji Damodar v. Khimji. I. L. R.* 22 *Bom. p.* SZT. *In Re Owen.* 1894.3 *Ch. P.* 220, it was decided that a suit for a charge on land was not a suit for recovery of land. If the defendant was under some obligation arising out of some contract, then the Court had ability to order anything and the Court had jurisdiction.

A SUIT FOR LAND.

Mr. Kanga submitted that this was really a suit for land. The property was outside the jurisdiction and under Clause 12 of the Letters Patent the Court had no jurisdiction. The Court was bound by the *ratio-decidendi* of Holkar's case; but the *ratio decidendi* was wrongly applied in later cases. A suit for land included all those cases mentioned in Sec. 16 of the Civil Procedure Code. Framers of the Charter did not intend to give higher powers than what the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India meant to give in Clauses 15, 16 and 17. There was a conflict of decisions as to whether a suit for mortgage meant a suit for land. In 9 *Bombay High Court Reports*, it was decided that Section 5 included cases of recovery of land. The Calcutta High Court said that they were suits for land. The Bombay High Court said that they were not suits for land. In C. P. Code of 1877, Sec. 16. Legislature clearly said what a suit for land meant and gave a limited jurisdiction to mofussil courts to act in personam. It was very unlikely that Legislature granted to mofussil courts power to act in personam. Mr. Kanga then cited 12. *B. I. R. p.* 1044. He also said that Clause 12 of the Limitation Act was held to include a mortgage suit; therefore this was a suit for land. On the construction of Clause 12 of the Letters Patent a suit for land meant a suit for recovery of immoveable property. The *ratio decidendi* in Holkar's case did not apply in this case. The *ratio decidendi* was that the High Court had all the powers of the Chancery Courts of England. That power the High Court derived from the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court from the Charter. Sir Charles Sargent forgot that the defendant resided outside the jurisdiction.

Mr. Kanga further argued that as both the defendants resided outside the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court, the Court even if it passed a decree would not be able to execute it against a company because it had no conscience. He then cited 7 Bombay Law Reporter. p. 319 and 14. Bombay Law Reporter (Davar J.'s Judgment).

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTION ENTIRELY FAILED.

Mr. Inverarity replied and then his Lordship delivered his judgment. His Lordship after shortly reciting the fact, said that it was contended that this was a suit for land and therefore under Clause 12 of the Letters Patent the Jurisdiction was excluded. His Lordship was very glad that the question had been fully and ably argued before him by both sides; because the decision of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in 29 Bom., p. 249, was thought by some Judges to have considerably shaken, if not overruled. 14. Bom. p. 353. This was not the first occasion on which he had to express his own definite opinion that it was nothing of the kind; but his Lordship had not the good fortune to have the whole point argued before him. Not only was the decision in Holkar's case (14. Bom. p. 353) perfectly right, but precisely the same law as Sargent C. J.'s in a different language was reinstated by *Strachey J. in* 22 *Bom., I. L. R., page* 703.

The decision of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in Waghoji v. Kamaji in 29 Bombay, I. L. R., p. 249, did not differ in the least from the reasoning of Sir Charles Sargent. It appeared to his Lordship that he fully adopted the reasoning of Sir Charles Sargent, but pointed out that that rule did not say that Clause 12 of the Letters Patent did mean no more and could mean no more than suits for possession of land. His Lordship did not suppose that any comment on all the cases read out to him was necessary. Sitting as a single Judge in a Division Court he should be bound by Holkar's case in 14 Bom. p. 353. His entertaining a very decided and different opinion from that of Sir Charles Sargent would require him to state his reasons. But he did not differ from Sir Charles Sargent's opinion. Mr. Inverarity's arguments were all material and they were entirely overlooked in by the Bengal and Madras High Courts. Briefly the principle was that where the ground of the suit was an obligation arising out of a contract, an obligation which the English courts would enforce against an obligor, then the jurisdiction of this court was not barred. In the present suit it was not a suit for land, but an obligation with respect to land. That was a distinction which Sir Charles Sargent had in mind and brought out with his characteristic terseness in Holkar's case. His Lordship was definitely of opinion that there was no conflict between 14. *Bom. p.* 353 and 29 *Bom. p.* 249. That being so and being bound by *I. L. R.* 14 *Bom. p.* 353, it was unnecessary for him to say more than that the defendants' contention entirely failed. Nor did he think anything of the second point that the principle in Holkar's case did not apply to a defendant residing outside the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court. A considerable part of the cause of action having arisen in Bombay, there could be no question that the Court could have jurisdiction under Clause 12 of the Letters Patent. The whole of the defendants' arguments about jurisdiction was without foundation, therefore, his Lordship decided the issue in the affirmative and held that the Court had jurisdiction. Under the circumstances his Lordship passed a preliminary mortgage decree.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Ardeshir Hormasji, Dinsha and Co.

Solicitors for defendants:—Unwalla, Peroshaw and Papa.

BEQUEST FOR FEASTING HIS CASTE.

WIDOW'S OBJECTIONS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

LAXMIDAS KALIANJI AND OTHERS *v.* MANEKBAI WIDOW.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiffs, members of the Halai Lohana caste, for the appointment of a receiver and for injunction against the defendant from disposing of the rents of certain properties.

Briefly the facts in this case are that one Khimji a member of the Halai Lohana caste died in 1889 leaving a will, a widow and two daughters. He left some moveable and immoveable properties. Among the immoveable properties left by him was a house in Shroff Bazar. By his will he directed his two daughters to collect the rents of the house; and in the event of their death, their sons and daughters were to collect the said rents. If the daughters died without any issue living, the amount recovered as rent was to be used towards the feasting of the Halai Lohana caste. One daughter died immediately after the testator's death and the other died in 1913. Neither of the daughters left any issue. The plaintiffs, under the events that had happened as representing the Halai Lohana caste claimed that they became entitled to the property, the rent of which was to be used according to the testator's directions towards feasting the members of their caste. The plaintiff on behalf of himself and other members of his caste filed this suit against the defendant widow of the deceased Khimji for the possession of the property which was in her hands. She had taken out Letters of Administration to her husband's estate and was in possession of the property.

The Hon. the Advocate General appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the defendant.

The Advocate General submitted that according to a case reported in I. B.H. C.R., the feasting of a caste was a charitable bequest: The property brought nearly Rs. 300 as rent and as she denied the right of the caste to the rents, the plaintiffs asked for a receiver to collect the rents and for interim injunction preventing the defendant from collecting the rents.

Mr. Raikes for the defendant said that it was not a case for the appointment of a receiver. It was a question whether the bequest of the testator to the caste was a good bequest. If it was not good as charity it could not be any bequest at all. There was no misconduct alleged against the defendant. The defendant was a widow and was entitled to the property.

His Lordship, by consent of the parties, ordered that the defendant should be the receiver. Out of the rents Rs. 50 was to be given to her as maintenance and the rest was to be deposited in the Bank of Bombay. The suit to be expedited, costs costs in the cause.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Tyabji and Dahyabhai.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WIFE KILLED WITH A RAZOR.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

LAXMAN NARAYAN TELI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona, who concurring with the unanimous verdict of the jury found the accused guilty of murder and convicted him under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to death.

The facts of the case are these:—The accused was a servant in a railway company. But he left that service and began to follow the profession of an oilman. But that profession also did not suit him and so he went to Poona to find some work. After four or five months his wife also came to Poona, but she did not pull on well with him and there were frequent quarrels. He worked at Poona as a fireman on a steam-roller for three or four years, but his wife forced him to leave that service and asked him to go and engage himself in a mill. He was also compelled to leave that service and remained unemployed. While in this condition he and hi wife used to have constant quarrels. The acoused then went to Bombay to find some work, but he was unsuccessful and so returned to Poona. At night when he was sleeping he overheared some conversation between his wife and his mother-in-law about his wife marrying a good husband at Satara. He became extremely annoyed at the conversation, and thought that as she wanted to kill him and remarry, he should kill her. After about 7 or 8 days he asked her about the conversation with her mother. She said she would see him dead first and then think about marrying another husband. When she spoke like that he becomes extremely provoked and took out the razor, caught hold of her chin and passed it across her throat and killed her. He then cut his own throat with the razor. The police was informed of the occurrence and took the accused into custody.

The Sessions Judge while convicting the accused said "the crime itself appears to have been premediated, and there is nothing in the surrounding circumstances which would justify me in refraining from passing the ordinary sentence of death which the law requires in the case of murder. I do not believe his statement that deceased was actually plotting to kill him."

Their Lordhsips commutted the sentence of death to that of transportation for life.

Mr. Vidwans appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 10TH OF MARCH 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

129-14—Captain & V Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Devji Cooverji & Co a firm Mulla & Mulla.

Long Causes.

625-12—Crawford B & Co Edwin Reis and ors. v. Messrs. W L Pantinge & Co a firm and anr. In person Wadia G & Co Part Heard 5-2-14.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Com'rs Report.

691-13—Forbes & Co Poosey Deosy v. Raisey Meghraj & ors. Amam & Desai.

Long Causes.

740-13—Jamsetji R and D (For a pauper.) Rakhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ibrahim Little & Co.

88-13—Unwalla P & P Gokuldas Dayaram Master v. Jaffer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein & anr. against 1st Defndt only.

104-14—Payne & Co. Haji Golam Mahomed a Zani v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. & ors M B Chothia.

42-14— MB Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld. v. Khimji Assur Virji & anr. Payne & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chundulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr..

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors. v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr. Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabhai widow & ors. D J Mantri Khunderao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Matturadas Gordhandas & ors. v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & Co Little & Co Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji & Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai widow & ors. Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla and Mulla Pandoaji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr. Bick M R & Co.

703-13—Crawford B & Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr. Daphtary F & D.

341-13—Shroff D & Dha Bai Gajrabai widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

755-13—Jamsetji R & D Abdul Hoosein Karembhoy Jhangharia v. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy & ors. Payne & Co.

1199-13—Malir H M & R Lachmandas Multanmul v. Chandanmall Gambhirchand and ors. S A Tyabji.

15-14—Tyabji D & Co Narayen Bhasker v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondras & ors.

49-14—Ardesir H D & Co Abdulla Noor Mahomed & anr. v. Rahimbai widow Payne & Co.

100-14—Soonderdas & Co Shri Manoealias Muttoo Betiji Mahraj v. Charandas Chaturbhoy Little & Co.

124-14—Pestonji R K & Co Messrs. Warden & Co a firm v. The Rangpore Tobacco Co Ld.

135-14—Surajmal & Co Mistry Jadhowji Jetha v. Hassonally Sullemanji.

142-14—Kapadia T & M Shewa Jerup & ors. v. Khumber Jagjivan Raisey Raja.

147-14—Malvi H M & R Kastherchand Sadasakh v. Akirshah Panchudin & ors.

149-14—Payne & Co Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji v. Lungoo Rajamia Judah & Sol.

155-14—Shamrao M & H The Empire Bank Ld. v. Nanabhai Gthetri & ors.

164-14—Parnand & Co The Gujrat Bank Ld. v. Khoja Gulam Hoosein Thavee & anr.

166-14—D J Mantri Amrat Moreshwar Pardhi v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad Sabnis & Co & or.

199-14—Motichand Fardoonji Framji v. Mrs. C K Polacks Manecklal & Ty.

213-14—Forbes & Co Bai Muherbai widow v. Jamsetji Sorabji Mistry & anr.

214-14—C P D'Cunha Lakhmidas Mowji v. B. Doorgadutt Kanga & Saeyoni.

215-14—Mulji & Tha. Shaik Abdul Kadar bin Shaik Oomer Bavazir v. Dharamsey Datoo a firm Hiralal & Co. Undefended New Long Cause.

4-14—Edgelow Kanji Mowji Drvede & ors. v. The Universal Works Ld & anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

360-11—Jehangir M & S Chimnbai Widow v. Dhulla Kuppa & ors. Mehta and D Part Heard.

930-10—Bicknell & M R Co Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Badadur v. Messrs Price Wills & Reeves Little and Co.

1028-12—Motichand and D, Kuberdas Narseycas a firm v Chunilal Chotalal and Co. a firm Surajmal and Co., Judah and S, For postponement, Motichan i and D, Mulji and Th.

376-12—Raghavaya N and Co., Nanubhai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S.

638-11—Surajmal and Co., Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr, Khanderao L and M, Jehangir G and B.

299-13—Jehangir M and S, Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadirshaw and D., Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v Dadabhai Ardeshir Poshkhanawalla, Jehangir and S.

239-13—Jehangir M and S., Valee Mahomed Hassan v Abbajee Aboo Panadee, Judah and S.

1349-12—Madhowji K and C, The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H and Co.

65-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Bin Mahomed Jaffer v Miss Moani & ors Sunderdas & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S. D & Co v Miss Goolnar Sunderdas & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co. The Tricumdas Milk Co Ld v Mulraj Khatao & ors Payne & Co Edg. G & W Bick. R & Co Daph F & D

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu widow v. Vallabhdas Lakhmidas and ors. Jamsetji R & D. For Postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Goperam Harmukrai & anr. Soonderdas & Co Crawford B & Co

849-13—Surajmal and Co, Javerchand Dalichand v Dolatram Kundunmul a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1292-12—Bick M R & Co. Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors. v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy & anr. Payne & Co. Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabji D & Co. Jeh M & S Dubash & Co. Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & Desai.

1196-13—Captain & V. Bai Sakinabai widow and anr. v. Moledina Nanji & anr. Ragh N & Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors. v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr. Patell and Ez.

Before the Prothohotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No 28-13—In Person Mathurabai widow v. Nanabhoy Ganpat & anr.

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"X0" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.

The Largest Importers of Cinematograph, Films and Machines in the East.

FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.

Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America. This Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd. Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of he World's output.

PETURE FILMS SPECIALITY.

SPECIAL NOTR.—You are not limited to one firm's films

WE DEAL WITH ALL.

Films arrive weekly by English Mail. MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED Please send your address and we will post regulary to you

HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.

Head Office, 49, Hornb Road, BOMBY.

R. S. ARNP ELD, Manager.)

Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

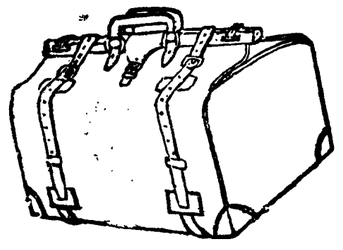
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FRESH LEATHER GOODS.

Large stock of fresh Leather Goods for Travellers such a Overland Trunks, Kit and Gladstone Bags and Holdalls.

No Card-board Stiffeners



No Paste-board Stiffeners

BUT Guaranteed Solid Leather.

ALSO

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

SUTOR & CO., 18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:—

The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

FROM A TURKISH HAREM.

INTERVIEW WITH MISS GRACE ELLISON.

Miss Ellison, the well-known writer on Turkish women, who made her first acquaintance with the inmates of the harem five years ago when she visited Constantinople for the opening of the first Parliament, has just returned from a second visit of several months spent in the household of Kiamil Pasha's daughter at Constantinople, where she had an opportunity, perhaps never hitherto accorded to any Englishwoman, of viewing a Turkish woman's life from the inner side. She shared the daily life of her friends, took part in their formal customs and gatherings, visited the Sultan's harem during the feast of Bairam, and was presented both to the Sultan and to the Crown Prince, who interested her extremely.

Talking with a London representative of the "Manchester Guardian," Miss Ellison, said she noticed a great difference in the position of women since her last visit, a difference they themselves were hardly conscious of, and it seemed to her that every day now they made a step forward. It is a time of rapid transition, the beginning of perfectly new conditions.

UNIVERSITY COURSES.

The determination arrived at by the Government during the past few days to admit women to the University is of immense importance, and, although it is probable that few will at first t ad-vantage of the open door, t that it has been opened alters the status of Turkish women. At first, probably, there will be no thought of degree examinations—the women are not yet ready for that,—and the courses specially arranged for women on domestic science, hygiene, gynaecology, and the position of women will be after the style of our extension lectures. The position of women seems a curious subject for a university lecture course, but Miss Ellison explained that this would refer to the part women should take in the national life and the necessity for removing restrictions.

It is difficult for the Western woman to realise what tiny steps constitute a great advance in that country where the granting of permission for women to walk unveiled will mark a greater stage in their progress than the enfranchisement of women will do here. The old customs are dying very hard, and though Djemil Pasha has done much for their liberation—he opened the parks to them, and the astonished Ottomans recently heard of a woman even being allowed to ascend in an aeroplane—the bonds still cling closely. "When my friends wished to visit me at my hotel," said Miss Ellison, "the proprietor refused to let them enter until I said I should refer the matter to Djemil Pasha, when he gave way. On another occasion I had taken a friend one afternoon to a tea-shop where there were several foreign ladies, but although I was in Western dress the proprietor came to our table and asked us to withdraw—the innovation of a visit from a veiled Turkish lady was too startling for him. Even in their own homes the women are very careful not to shock their servants by a too daring adoption of Western customs.

THE MEN FAVOURABLE TO WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION.

"Yes, the women have progressed, but it is almost in spite of themselves; centuries of harem life have sapped their energy and lulled most of them into acquiescence in present conditions. Had they shown a more daring spirit they would have gone very much further in these five years. Their men folk on the whole favour their emancipation—not so much the men who have visited the Western capitals and have been alarmed at the sight of Western licence, but the thoughtful, ardent patriots who know only Turkish life but realise that the progress of a country depends on the part the women take in the national life.

"It is difficult for the Western colony in Constantinople to realise this change; the ladies of the diplomatic circles have not yet come into touch with the Cottoman women, and they hesitate to encourage them in emancipating themselves, fearing to give offence to the men, who would instead be grateful for their assistance. It was as my fellow-guest that a Turkish woman for the first time entered the French and the English Embassies. Even the work they did during the war does not seem to have brought them into close touch with European women, though in another way it has greatly profited them, for they proved to the men how great was the service they could render, and how safely they could be trusted with a larger measure of liberty, while it was a revelation to themselves of hitherto undeveloped powers.

"The freeing of the slaves and the consequent gradual arrival of the servant problem will do much to destroy the charm of old-world harem life, but it will also further arouse the women and throw them on their own resources."

Miss Ellison is very keenly interested in the question of the newer woman's education, and she holds very strongly that the greatset service will be rendered by Turkish girls who come to England or to France to be educated, and then return with full sympathy to their country-women. At first naturally Turkey must depend on foreign teachers, but she must aim at rapidly educating her own.

L EVEE.

Photo by Central News.

The Irish Guards leaving St. James' Palace.

SIR FRANCIS GALTON.

HOW HE DOSED HIMSELF WITH CROTON OIL.

A good story of how Francis Galton tried an alphabetical test of the British Pharmacopoeia on himself and was discouraged by the results of the third experiment was told by Sir Francis Darwin during a lecture on "Francis Galton," given at the Hotel Cecil, London, on February 17, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the great pioneer of eugenic thought, says the "Manchester Guardian."

His experiments were frequently tried on himself, said the lecturer. Thus when a pupil at the Birmingham Hospital, he determined on a personal test of the British Pharmacopoeia. He determined to dose himself alphabetically, but he got no further than "C," when he was finally discouraged by the violent effects of croton oil. At another time he continued to build up the sensations of a madman, which lasted an hour or so longer than he bargained for. These experiments had a certain interest in relation to his studies in eugenics, for he believed that a semi-religious horror of non-eugenic marriages might be developed. It seemed possible that the strength of his own imagination led him to think this easier of accomplishment than it seemed to more prosaic folks. After making a name as a traveller and meteorologist he gradually settled into the line of work which he would always be remembered by—the study of heredity, leading up to his work in eugenics.

The lecturer instanced the inscription with which Galton headed his first notebook in preparation for his autobiography—"Lord, Lord, how subject we old men are to this vice of lying"—an inverted appeal which no man ever needed less. A striking feature was his love of method. He liked to know the right way of doing things, and he was as original in this line of work as he was in more strictly scientific matters, and he liked also to teach his method to others. To future ages he would be pre-eminently remembered with gratitude and admiration as the founder of the beneficent science of eugenics. Though he had written on eugenics in 1865 and cared for the subject with an almost passionate zeal, yet the biological writings ending in eugenics formed a procession of nearly forty years in extent. In this he showed his practical wisdom and his scientific restraint. By his magnificent eugenic foundation at University College he finally proved to the world the value he set on this science.

Major Darwin, the president of the Society, who presided, said the aim of eugenics was to increase the probability of the men of the future being hereditarily endowed with noble qualities and Galton not only taught them how that aim might be accomplished, but he also showed in his own person what those noble qualities were.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EDINBURGH.

Although the date of the state visit of the King and Queen to Edinburgh next July is not yet definitely fixed, it is understood that the official understanding is that their Majesties will leave London on Monday, July 13, and will return on the following Saturday. It had been originally intended that they should be the guests of Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny, but owing to Lord Rosebery's illness it is decided that they shall stay at Holyrood, as during their previous visit. The principal event of the visit will be the formal dedication of the Scottish memorial to the late King Edward which is to be erected at Holyrood. As already announced, the triumphal arch idea was given up, and the monument will be a stately pair of wrought-iron gates in the main courtyard of the Palace, together with a bust or medallion of King Edward, which is to be placed in the quadrangle. There will be a Court one evening of the Royal visit and a Levee on another, and it is hoped also that the King will find time to inspect the Edinburgh Territorials. The removal of the Royal Scots Greys from York to the new Cavalry Barracks at Piershill, near Edinburgh, is expected to take place before the visit. Prince Arthur of Connaught is a major in this regiment. There is also some talk of the Prince of Wales taking part in the visit, and of the holding of a special Chapter of Knights of the Thistle to invest him with the Order. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary were with the King and Queen at their last visit to Edinburgh in 1911.

FASHIONS.

Reproduced from the "Sphere".

The Revival of Taffetas. A Toilette de Bal. For Early-spring wear.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NEW ADDRESS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.

There are objects in nature which instinctively please the senses, but when delight and satisfaction are associated with the higher senses of sight and hearing, the perception is what may be called beautiful. Beautiful is precisely the impression made upon the mind through the medium of one's sense of hearing in the use of our Beautiful Pianos. We have no hesitation in implying that the most beautiful qualities calculated to affect the sense in the highest degree are embodied in the pianos we offer, and they deserve to the fullest the distinction which the word beautiful discloses in its most intense feeling. The beautiful pianos we offer will help to create t rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart. The Beautiful Pia s we offer are pianos of culture and refinement. The Beautiful Pianos we offer are the pianos best suited to musical education. The Beautiful pianos we offer are the pianos sought and found necessary to the inmost life of high-thinking musicians.

We offer, and are Sole Agents for the sale of the Beautiful Pianos manufactured by

BROADWOOD & SONS

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offering of my spirit to the divine Apollo."—Beethoven.

BLUTHNER

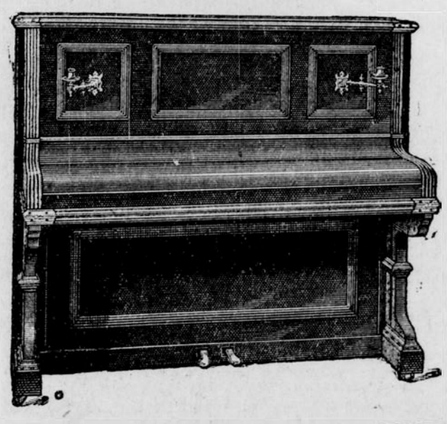
"Are the sweetest toned pianos in the world."—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte".

SCHIEDMAYER

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—Sir Edward Elgar.

STEINWEG

"Like all the instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—Johan Brahams.



RICHD. LIPP

"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano. The best Upright Piano in the world."—T. Haig.

PIANO TUNINGS

The foundation of good health is good habits, and good health is the secret of long life. A piano may be said to be like a human being. If a piano forms the good habit of regular tunings, the instrument will enjoy good health, and piano health means long life to the piano and also a long life full of pleasure. We employ First class piano tuners; tuners skilled in their profession by diploma and experience, and who have had the necessary factory training also, not only to enable mechanical adjustment which a piano may happen to require from time to time during us but who are able to build you a piano if wanted.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

McDOWELL'S TYPES OF SMOKERS.

THE JOYS OF A GOOD CIGAR

McDOWELL'S "BOUQUETS"

FREE-DRAWING AND COOL-SMOKING.

No. 1, Rs. 65-0. No. 2, Rs. 62-8. No. 3, Rs. 60-0. No. 4, Rs. 58-0. Per 1,000.

Buy them at your Tobacconist's or get them direct from the Manufacturers—

McDOWELL & CO., LTD.,

THE "BAHADUR" FACTORY,

MADRAS.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station.

77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.

PAINTINGS IN OIL OR Water Colours, of subjects from ndian Mythology, Indian History, etc Portraits in oils, water colours, or pastels.

Bromide enlargements coloured in oils, pastels or water colours.

Landscapes and paitnings of Indian characters—Book illustrations in black and white for half-tone blocks.

Also designs for book covers, etc.

A. H. MULLER,

121, Frere Road, 3rd Floor, Oppt. Temperance Hotel, Fort, BOMBAY.

Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M. A., M. D., writes :—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr. Sunderland writes from London : A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

To be had of all dealers.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,

Medows Street, Fort.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties] when IN INDIA.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA. Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. 85,000 supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST TO THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Near Gas Works, Parel,

BOMBAY.

PALMER CORD TYRE

was First in the Senior Event: The Blue Riband the Motor-Cycling World.

The triumph of the Palmer is increased by the fact that out of 84 starters only four machines were fitted with Palmer Cord Tyres, all of which were bought in the ordinary course, and no inducement whatever was offered either to the rider or manufacturer to fit them.

Mr. Wood used the same pair of tyres throughout the race; unlike other competitors, he was not stopped once by tyre trouble.

For full particulars apply to your dealer or to :—

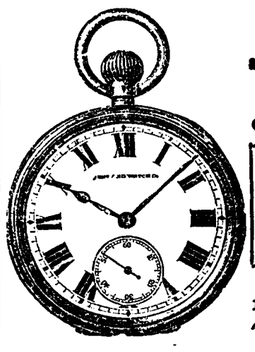
Messrs. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

Brigade Road, BANGALORE. 1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

Telepone No. 2720. Telegraphic address "WILLINGTON CYCLISTS."

GOLD WATCHES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.



The "SPECIAL"

a high class three-quarter plate watch.

17" Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.

14ct. GOLD...Rs. 70, 18ct. GOLD...Rs. 100.

Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

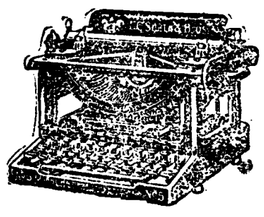
are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.



Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

AMRUTANJAN (*Registered.*)

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM.

A Reliable Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Weak joints, Sore Throats, Chest Colds, Cuts, Toothaches, etc., etc.

Thousands of Bottles are sold As. 8 only.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists in India.

Sample Tin one anna postage Stamp.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY. Jehangeer Street, MADRAS.

THE BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co

Photo Engraving & Designing — BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS — Wood & Metal Engraving

13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.